P & O
WHISKY IS
10 YEARS OLD.
Drink no Inferior BLEND.
OF ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,232—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1901.

HORSE'S FOOD,
Mixed, Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned, can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	27th April.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	18th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	25th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	8th ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. P. Jephson	15th ,,
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	22nd ,,
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	29th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th March, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st May, 1901.
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st June, 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	4095	15th May, 1901.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	in Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,166	,, 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Mateovich	2,868	27th April, 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 26, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 18th April, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Piquier	6th June 1901.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	4th July, 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "NATAL," Captain Bouis, 4,232 tons, to sail on or about 1st May, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made. CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, 26th April, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on TUESDAY, the 30th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY, the 25th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 14th May.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 4th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HENZADA, 2078 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 26th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay 25th April, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COY.)

S. S. "MUKE MARU," Captain M. YAGI, 3,356 tons will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on 30th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 13th April, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

WANTED.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.
WANTED.

1. AN OFFICER of experience having thorough knowledge of values of Lands and Buildings in Bombay and able to organise and supervise a large staff working under him. Pay Rs. 750 per month.

2. An assistant to the above with similar qualifications who would have to attend Court to give evidence and help generally. Pay Rs. 250 per month.

Both appointments will be probationary for 6 months.

Applications in writing accompanied by copies of certificates as to experience and character to be made to the TRUST ENGINEER, Albert Buildings, Bombay.

None but those whose antecedents will bear the strictest Renquiry need apply.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	14
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cure	50	24	15
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	15

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE BEST TONIC BURGUNDY WINE.

	Special Cash Rates. Qts. Per doz. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.
CHAMBERTIN, a rich Burgundy of selected Vintage	38	0	20	0
POMARD	22	0	13	0
MACON, possessed of Fine Flavour and Aroma	20	0	11	0
BEAUNE, a Full-bodied Burgundy	24	0	13	0
CHABLIS, a full-flavoured White Burgundy	23	0	12	8

	Pints. Ordinary Rates.		Cash Rates.	
RICH SPARKLING RED BURGUNDY, very choice Dessert Wine	30	0	27	0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

VIOLINS AND FITTINGS,

A LARGE AND ASSORTED COLLECTION.

REAL FRENCH AND SPANISH GUITARS,
NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINES,
BANJOS, AUTO-HARPS, ZITHERS, ETC.

DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE ".LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND;

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper. Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.

LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c. &c.

WHISKIES.

ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
,, SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c.

WINES.

SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS.
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CAN ORS
LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
&c. &c. &c.

THE STANDARD INDIAN HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANOFORTE

BY

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTGART.

(ESTABLISHED in the year 1781. One hundred and twenty years ago).

A NEW PIANO FOR INDIA.

THIS New Model combines the portability of an Upright or Square-Pianoforte with the FULLNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH MUSICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a Grand Pianoforte. The Standard Indian Horizontal Grand Piano is unique in its construction, having been Specially Designed at our request by the celebrated makers, MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, to supersede the well-known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now DISCONTINUED TO BUILD.

The NEW MODEL GRAND PIANO has proved AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS, combining as it does the RICHNESS AND PURITY OF TONE for which Pianos by these makers are RENOWNED, with the POWER and BRILLIANCY of a GRAND, and occupying as it does LESS SPACE than a Square Piano.

This Pianoforte is now offered at a PRICE UNHEARD OF FOR A GRAND PIANOFORTE.

DESCRIPTION.—Solid Mahogany Ebonised Case ; Screwed and Brass Bound Full Compass ; Full Trichord ; Overstrung Scale ; Perfect Check Repeating Action ; Length 5 feet, Width 4 feet 9 inches.

CASH RS. 1,200.

ON HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE. { For 12 months Rs. 109 per month.
,, 24 ,, ,, 59-4 ,,

EXTRAS.

Zinc lined packing Case	Rs. 25	Woolen Cover	Rs. 15
Revolving Piano Stool	,, 18	Set of Glass Insulators	,, 4-8

PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION IN BOMBAY OR POONA.

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PRICE LIST OF CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers. On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.	SMALL SIZES.		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12	ROYAL	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	,,	3	12	EXTRA	,,	3	0
IMPERIAL	,,	2	12	IMPERIAL	,,	2	8
EXTRA FINE GOLD TIPPED	per 50	2	12	FINE	,,	2	4
				PRINCESS	,,	1	8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES AND GERMAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAWKRANT IN TINS.
BISMARCK AND IMPERIAL HERRINGS IN TOMATO AND MUSHROOM SAUCE.

ABSINTHE (PERNOD FILS).
KUMMEL.
MANDARINO (LIQUEUR).
ANISETTE (BRIZARD & ROGERS).
KIRSCHENWASSER.
CREMES & LIQUEURS ASSORTED.

MASTICA CHIO, Rs. 2-8 Per Bottle.
DUC DE MARSAT (dry) CHAMPAGNE.
ASTI SPUMANTE (SPARKLING).
FRENCH VERMOUTH (NOILLY PRAT).
ITALIAN VERMOUTH (TORINO).
MALAGA, BARBERA & other WINES.

ITALIAN RICE ; MACARONI & VERMICELLI ASSORTED ; LENTILS and SPLIT PEAS ; WALNUTS, HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS, MALAGA RAISINS FRESH STOCK.
MANGOES AFFONSA & FERNANDINA preserved in Syrup.
ATTENTION is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article.
Only Rs. 10 per dozen quarts.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.,

ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort on its merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes":—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. "Indian Review Madras":—This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed. "Bombay Gazette":—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country; will very likely supersede all those at present in the field. "Kayastha Samachar," Allahabad :—It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. "Lawyer," Ahmedabad :—The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. "Madras Law Journal":—It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests.—Bombay Law Reporter.

PRICE Rs. 17. POSTAGE 6 ANNAS.

TO BE HAD
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "SCOTIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 24th April, 1901.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held on MONDAY, the 29th April, 1901, at 3 P.M.

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

25th April, 1901.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 30th, instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1901.

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED RENT COLLECTOR. Pay Rs. 30, plus 2 per cent. on each Rs. 100, rent collected—over Rs. 1,500 monthly. Security of Rs. 500 necessary. Apply with testimonials to the ENGINEER, Bombay Improvement Trust on or before 6th May next.

NOTIFICATION.

HOLDERS of LAND in the Town and Island of Bombay are hereby requested TO PAY into the Bombay Collector's Office, in the Town Custom House, the GROUND RENT for 1900-1901 in respect of Land held by them immediately after it becomes due. Failing which the Rent will be recovered under Section 13 of Bombay Act II of 1876 as amended by Section 4 of Bombay Act III of 1900 by attachment and sale of their properties.

N.B.—No payments will be received after 2-30 P.M. on all week days except Saturday, and 12-30 P.M. on Saturday.

R. E. HOLLAND,
Assistant Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office, Town Custom House, 1st April, 1901.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of CHOTAKHAN MANGLIKHAN, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

JAKERRIA CHOTAKHAN of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Kavael Lane without the Fort of Bombay .... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 18th day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and one and in the first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

D. B. BINNING.
The 18th day of April, 1901.

Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS ......£ 9,500,000
NEW POLICIES IN 1899.........£ 2,200,000

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND.................. £525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

- Bombay.
- Calcutta.
- Madras.
- Rangoon.
- Colombo.
- Penang.
- Deli (Sumatra).
- Taiping.
- Singapore.
- Bangkok.
- Kwala Lumpor.
- Batavia.
- Sourabaya.
- Hongkong.
- Foochow
- Manila.
- Cebu Philippines
- Shanghai.
- Tientsin.
- Hankow.
- Yokohama.
- Kobe.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

F. BENNETT,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NOVELTY IN LIQUEURS.

CHERRY WHISKY.

IMPORTED FOR THE

FIRST TIME IN INDIA.

APPLY TO

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE,
DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET.

HORSE'S FOOD,

Mixed Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 13 to the Mofussil.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks, ready laid, between Wathar and Mahableshwar, at Low Rates. BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to H. E. Governor and C.-in-C., 153, Main Street, Poona.

CHRISTENING MUGS IN SILVER.—A large Stock of Designs to select from. Inscriptions neatly engraved.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER, prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, gives instant relief, and is the best application for chafings and all excoriations of the skin. Can be used to the most tender Infant. Per tin. Ans. 12. —35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.—AERATED LIMETTA JUICE (Rs. 1-8 doz.) Iced and placed in one of our Peg coolers Rs. 5, each, will keep cold all night,—KEMP and Co., Ld., Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.—Soft Matt Shirts, Colored and White, 6 for Rs. 24. Stiff Cuffs. White Dress Shirts, Extra Stiff Fronts, 6 for Rs. 39. Four-fold Linen Collars, all Shapes, Rs. 7-8 per doz. Fine Wool Sleeping Suits, Rs. 10-4.

ON VIEW.—Valuable Bentwood Furniture, Choice collection of Japanese and Europe Curiosities, Iron Safes etc., at Church Gate Street, Fort, to be SOLD on 26th instant.

AUCTION SALE of Superior Table Glassware and Porcelain and Platelware, Lamps, Valuable Furniture, etc. at Apollo Bunder, next to Yacht Club Chambers, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

HOME! SWEET HOME!!—When you go Home, what presents can you take for your friends? Sir, really worth taking Home are Daroowalla's Genuine Mango Chutnee and Curry-Powder. Obtainable only from H. M. DAROOWALLA & SONS, Shegaon.

LANOWLI.—The Well-known LANOWLI HOTEL TO BE LET with Furniture. Open to Europeans only. Apply for Rooms F. M. DOTIVALA, Lanowli.

TO LET.—For the Season, at LANOWLI, Spacious BUNGLOW. Six Bed Rooms, 1 big Hall and Verandah, Stables and out-houses. SPLENDID FRESH SPRING WATER in the Compound. Nice Views from Verandah. Apply "M." care of this paper.

TO LET.—A FLAT on Eldon Road, Apply "J. J." care of this paper.

DIMITRINO'S CIGARETTES.—Another fresh lot of these High Class EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, to hand per S. S. Caledonia. Price List on application, Sole Agents D. MERWAN, and Co. General Tobacconists, 30, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED for an INSURANCE OFFICE CLERKS well experienced in the business. Apply with testimonials to "J," care of the office.

BOOK-KEEPING and COMMERCIAL CLASSES, every Morning, Week-days or Sundays, for all recognised EXAMS, Rs. 75, course, passing guaranteed, or Rs. 5 monthly by S. R. DAVER, M. S. A., Passed at London, 9, Elphinstone Circle.

ACCOUNTANTS for Government, Railways, Municipal, Insurance, Banking and Mercantile offices successfully coached up. Apply COMMERCIAL TRADING INSTITUTION, 10, Church Gate Street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS and Materials.—Prices cheapest. Trial order solicited.—BABAJEE SAKHARAM, opposite G. Tejpal Hospital, Bombay.

HERE is Money in making Butter in a rational way. ALPHA LAVAL SEPARATORS produce 20 per cent. more Butter and of better quality. Sole Agents, BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Grant Road Bridge, Bombay.

ELECTROPLATE RESTORED, REPAIRS, Silver and Gold-plating of the highest class, carried out by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medow Street, Bombay.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 1-6-2 per case.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 42, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers, For rates, &c., Apply STAFFENAUER & Co., 5 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

"GOOD EVENING, Sir! How d'y' do?" Feel very thirsty—Try a bottle of Daroowalla's Famous Lemon Syrup (Lime juice), which relieves the greatest Thirst. Obtainable only from DAROOWALLA and SONS, Shegaon.

VICEREGAL TOUR.—Now ready ALBUMS of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON'S Second Autumn Tour in India, containing over a hundred Photographs SELECTED and APPROVED by H. E. including receptions, Darbars, visits and return visits, groups, Presentation of addresses, views of places visited and Holy Temples, Gersoppa Waterfalls, &c &c too numerous to detail. For particulars and prices please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

FOR SALE.—The following cloth bound BOOKS nearly new:—The Ship's Adventure, Clark Russell Rs. 3, cost Rs. 4-8 a few days ago; Annals of the R. M. C. Sandhurst Rs. 3 cost Rs. 8; a complete set of "Famous Cricketers" edited by C. W. Alcock, specially bound in half morocco Rs. 10 cost Rs. 20. Lyllywhite's cricketers' annuals from 1881 to 1900 Rs. 15. The last two items great bargains to Collectors of cricket literature. Handley Cross 2 vols (Jorrocks series) Rs. 2; a large size A. and M. Hymn Book With music, handsomely bound in full morocco, suitable for organ, brand new, cost Rs. 18 price Rs. 10. Apply R. care of this apper.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine, Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date Price Rs. 5, with postage 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

W. M. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

NOTICES.

"SALVITIS" (Regtd.)

VETERINARY REMEDIES.

THE CELEBRATED AND NEVER-FAILING AUSTRALIAN TONIC AND CONDITION POWDER for Horses, Cattle, Dogs, Poultry and Live Stock generally, a trial will speak for itself. Separate preparations for each class of Live Stock. BE YOUR OWN VET. and write for "Salvitis" Annual, contg. High Art Plates of Prize Live Stock and fully detailing ALL Ailments with their Remedies, supplied gratis. We also stock AUSTRALIAN FODDER (a "tit-bit" for Australian Horses in the East) Chaff, Bran, Oats, Lucerne and Oaten Hay (in Bales). Also "Country Crushed Food," our "SPECIAL" BRAND.

Sole Agents:—In India, Burmah and Ceylon for "Salvitis," Veterinary Remedies.

THE AUSTRALIAN FODDER CO.,
Head Office in India and Steam Power Mills, at CHETLA CALCUTTA.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on THURSDAY the 25th instant, at 5-30 P. M.

Subscribers and all interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary.

DOVER COLLEGE.
ENGLAND.

IN past two years WOOLWICH and SANDHURST nine (out of 11 sent up) passed direct, including third for Woolwich, OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE six open scholarships (class, Math. Hist.)

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS will be received at this office at Parel, upto 1 P.M. gun fire, on April 23th, 1901, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING (exclusive of that for the traffic Department) required for the use of Broad Gauge Section for 11 months commencing from 1st May, 1901.

Forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Parel, and conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application to the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 2 per each copy.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for clothing" and a deposit of Rs. 200 two hundred, must accompany each Tender without which no Tender will be considered.

The clothing must be in accordance with the Company's samples, which may be seen at this office.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any Tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Chief Storekeeper.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF CHAIRS FOR DIAMOND CROSSINGS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May, 1901 for the PURCHASE of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wari Bunder.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender form as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Company having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT.—Must be made to the Company's Cashier on advice of acceptance of offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's office, Parel, 18th April 1901.

NEW LAMPS FOR OLD—NOT QUITE

But one hundred and eighty-five
185 RUPEES FOR THREE RUPEES.
Send a Money-order for 3 for six months' Subscription
TO

INDIAN TIT BITS.

FIVE CURRENCY NOTES.

100	L / SV	6 * * * * 2
50	X / LR	9 * * * 4
20	P / PT	2 * * * 1
10	L / LL	3 * * * 3
5	W / CC	9 * * * 5

On your money-order Coupon fill in number where the stars are. The correct guess will win all or either of the notes. If no correct reply the nearest wins. If more than one correct money divided.

Competition closes May 5th.

INDIAN TIT BITS,
43, METCALFE STREET, CALCUTTA.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases, and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER, Post Free, 4s., larger size cheaper in proportion.

It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

All about red [illegible] my PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL," Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 62, Theobald's Road Holborn, London.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1.000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

THE ST. JAMES'S BUDGET (LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD

EVERY FRIDAY, SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

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"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."

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"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly.

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies, for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper will be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed H. H. MAYOGUNN. "St. James Budget" Office, 15. Dorset Street, London. E.C.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ....Rs. 11,05,82,460
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,92,58,420

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET BOMBAY.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee,
Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.

Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897.
£ 13,558,989 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	12 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1900 SHOW INCREASED BUSINESS AND LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS, WHICH NOW EXCEED

Rs. 1,70,00.000.

and are invested in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Claims Paid for Over ONE CRORE, since the Company was established.

LOWEST SAFE RATES,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES,
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Full particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders. &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
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DEUTZ & GELDERMANN.	Ay.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
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SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Germany.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

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PHIPSON & CO.,
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD

NOTES.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET. LONDON. E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Kandy,
Lahore, Bombay, Colombo, Tuticorin,
Amritsar. Madras, Mandalay, Zanzibar.
Kurrachee, Rangoon, Newera Elya, Mombassa.
Steamer Point, Aden,

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR,

DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS :—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed .... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund.............. „ 11,00,000
Uncalled Capital......... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

		Per cent.	
For 2	Years	5½	Per Annum
„ 1	Year	5	„
„ 6	Months	4½	„
„ 3	Months	4	„

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.
LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 4,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND............... „ 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.................................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE :

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater. W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1,250
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	12 pr. ct.	1,240
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,060
Commercial Bank of India.	{10,000 {15,000 }	100	{ 100 { 75 }	nil	48
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
			Half	yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70		000	Nil	Nil
Alliance	1,500	1,200	all	Nil	
Anglo-Indian	1,310	—	0	Nil	
Assur Veerjee Mill, Ltd	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
...allary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 30	400
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	9
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	d dRs.5	250
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,00·
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,900
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	390
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	500
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	nil	290
Cooria Mills	...	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	525
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	510
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	170
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	260
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	175
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	200
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hindustan	.875	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	450
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	20	1,250
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	119
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	340
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	105
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	350
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	3,430	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	70
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	450
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	—	dvdRs82	570
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs10	145
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 10	2,375
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	5 pr ct.	—
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd40	1,700
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & S Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	—
Mazagon	5,000	250	—	Nil	45
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	1,375
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	160
...adura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	—
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld).	742	1,	1,000	Nil	325
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	480
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	1730
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	Nil	205
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil	125
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	66
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	535
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	Nil	285
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	Ni	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	Nil	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	455 1-2
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ld.	400	60	all	dvdR-	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	—	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	—	5 pr. ct.	650xd
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	455

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300x
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	800
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dv Rs 20	160xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	65
Breulse Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdR30	205
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	00	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs 15	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,240d
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	425
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs35	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	140
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	460
Bahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	225
...ahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld	200	500	500	53	
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs	50
Mofussil C...	125	400	400	dvd Rs	410
Munmar M...	000	250	all	Nil.	395
New Berar	00	500	500	Nil.	555
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	155
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	300x
Sabapathy (Bellary)	200	500	70	30	
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	125
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	340x
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	0
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	1	03
Volkart	—	000	—	Rs 80	1060

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 18, Farringdon Road, London, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24.

2 1-2 per cent. Consols........................£ 94 1-4 unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes..............................£101 1-4 do
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan......£108 do
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ...£63 9-16—⅛
Bar Silver in London ....27 15-16 unchanged
„ New York ....60 1-4 do
Exchange on London at Paris 25·17 1-2 do
„ New York.........4·88 1-4 do
Discount Bank of England ....4 p. c. do
„ Short London Bills....3 1-2 p. c. plus ⅛ p. c.
„ Indian Bank Bills ....3 1-2 p. c. plus ⅛ p. c.
Rapeseed, Brown, buyers, April-May 33s. 9d.
Tone steady.

EXCHANGE.

The market has been quiet to-day with little doing pending news of council bills in the morning. On opening there was one Seller of Telegraphic quoting 1s. 3 21-32d. and Bank Demand at 1s. 4d. who withdrew before the close. Rates are as under :—

Bank Telegraphic......................1s. 3 15-16d.
„ Demand..............................1s. 3 31-32d.
3 months' sight Credits ....1s. 4 3-16d.
„ Francs..............................170
Shanghai, 30 days' sight 200 1-2
Hongkong „ 147 1-2
Japan „ 148

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened weak at Rs. 95-4 for the coming Settlement and Rs. 95-7 for the end of May but on reports of Banks being Sellers of ready paper, the rates declined to Rs. 95-2 and Rs. 95-7 in both positions, budlees passing at a difference of 4 annas.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The market is quiet with little change.

	Rs.
Manockji Petit S. & W. Co.	1,760
Mofussil Press Co	410
Bombay Burmah New Issue	1,690

FREIGHTS.

The market is easier again to-day with more relets offering for April and May, which, to a certain extent stop business, buyers looking for a fall, while owners believing in higher rates are firm. For Hull for June 15s. 6d. has been paid and Liverpool for May was done at the same rate with a very small business doing.

COALS.

There is rather more enquiry and all lots of Bird offering at Rs. 12-1 have been bought up, sellers now asking Rs. 13 with a disposition on the part of buyers to accept.

WHEAT.

The market is unchanged at Rs. 4-7 for White Delhi April-May.

SEEDS

LINSEED.—Market firm at Rs. 8-11 to 8-12 with business passing.

RAPESEED is steady at Rs. 6-3 for Brown Delhi, Rs. 6-2, Brown Cawnpore, and for Yellow Cawnpore, Rs. 6-14 to Rs. 7.

POPPY SEED.—The market is quiet at Rs. 7.12 for ready and Rs. 7-11 April-May.

CASTOR SEED is unchanged at Rs. 33-4.

GINGELLY SEED.—Quite unchanged.

COTTON.

The market was quieter all round and prices for contracts and ready cotton were about Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower. Japan exporters who have been the chief buyers have apparently filled their engagements for the most part and Europe exporters and local mills are sparing buyers. The business in ready reported has in consequence been very moderate. Fine Broach was quiet and the short interest which existed seems to have been wiped off for the most part.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester was steady. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 37,000 bales. Spot 4 21-32 = plus 1-32. Arrivals closed steady.

In New York—

April	April-May,	July-Aug	Oct-Nov,
4·36	4·36	4·37	4·9 G. O. C.
plus 3·64	plus 3·64	plus 3·64	plus 2·64

In New York—

Receipts at the Port ....s 14,000 bales.
Do. last year ...... 16,000 „
Exports to Great Britain...... 12,000 „
Do to Continent.......... 2,000 „
Mid.-Uplands .... 8 7-16 = unchanged.
Futures, month of July ...... 8·20 = —4
Do Do Oct. .... 7·34 = —4

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 23rd April, 1901 :—

Cotton	11,140	bales.
Wheat	48,274	cwts.
Linseed	22,178	„
Rapeseed	20,080	„
Gingellyseed	3,979	„
Poppyseed	7,547	„
Groundnuts	96	„
Castorseed	4,635	„
Rice	72,898	„
Myrabollams	2,702	„

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool weekly letter under date of 4th inst., runs as below : "Since the last week, the fluctuations have been numerous, the bear manipulations pursuing their operations with varying success. It must be admitted that now and then they had the best of things, their efforts occasionally overriding the effect of good New York reports, During the last 2 or 3 days, however, they have shewn decided inclination to take their profits, and willingly pick up any cotton that is offered. At any rate, they are not so very aggressive now. The recent depression of Lancashire trade appears to have been much exaggerated as the forecasts of the March returns of the Board of Trade shew that the exports to the eastern markets considerably exceed the average of the last twelve months. "The continent has been buying a little more of lately and Liverpool is getting correspondingly less. May we not take this as a sign that continental trade is on the mend notwithstanding frequently reiterated complaints ! There can be no doubt that the continental spinning trade is very "Stout," and will have to buy freely soon. We hear for instance on good authority that Russian spinners are only provided with cotton until the beginning of September, whereas they have sold yarns till the end of the year. The statistical position of cotton remains strong, the visible supply of American being only 127,000 bales in Excess of last year. The movement continues on a fairly liberal scale but adding the heaviest "come into sight" from the 1st April until the end of the season, to the present "in sight" figure, the crop cannot be made to exceed 10,100,000 bales i. e. the estimate of the Agricultural Bureau. From the foregoing, our friends will perceive that the situation has practically undergone no change ; we reproduce below some cables received by us concerning the new crop : Charlotte : 'Lien merchants are lending money freely. Wheather favourable for farm work. "More fertilisers used than last year. Farmers expect to plant more than last year, but other industries are attracting labour at the expenses of cotton. There are not enough cotton hands, Atlanta : There is more cotton in the interior than people think. Stocks in farmers' hands are fairly large. Newspapers advising farmers to plant foodstuffs ; quality of seeds excellent." Opelika : 'Rains retarding planting.' "The above concerns principally next year's crop, whereas our present opinion only embraces the old crop, and the future of prices during this season, nor do we intend to deal with prices after September. A big crop may be sown, yet only a small one grown, and it is, therefore, too early to say anything about that beyond giving you the facts as we receive them. "However, we have now had a big decline during the last 3 weeks ; trade is coming in, and is very good in Manchester, much better than on the Continent,—yet even there it is improving, and we therefore think that the strong statistical position will play a powerful part in the near future, now more than ever. Sentiments and the interests of rival parties often overrule demand and supply ; this year statistics chiefly will be the main-spring of every movement, and they point to scarcity, At any rate we should feel sorry if our friends were short of cotton, and we think a big advance is within the range of possibility."

Double options.

May-June .... 18 points.
June-July .... 21 „
July-August .... 26 „
August-September .... 28 „

THE excavations at the celebrated Temple of Minerva, in the island of Egina, have begun, under the direction of Professor Furtwangler, of the University of Munich. Two well-preserved heads, wearing helmets, have been discovered, as well as several fragments of statues.

THE ship of the German Antarctic Expedition was launched at Kiel, and, at the Emperor's instance, christened the Gauss, after the celebrated scientist, by Professor von Richthofen, of Berlin University. Professor von Richthofen delivered a stirring speech on the prospects and national character of the expedition.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 36m. Sun sets, 6h. 20m. High water, 3-50m., 4-48a. Low water, 9-42m., 11-27a.
Royal Alfred Sailors' Home Society, annual meeting, 5-30 p. m.
Bombay Philharmonic Society's Concert, Town Hall, 6 p. m.
Music at the Band stand, 5-45 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p. m. to-day.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—A Concert by the Philharmonic Society takes place this afternoon and will commence at 6 o'clock instead of 5-30 p. m, as announced.

CRICKET.—A cricket match between the Past and the Present Students of the Elphinstone High school will be played on Friday in the compound of the School. The old Elphinstonians will be represented by the following team :—P. K. Telang, R. D. Kanga, H. D. Kanga, Dorab D. Kanga, R. J. Mody, J. J. Mody, N. E. Khote, B. V. Shinker, M. P. Mistry, S. A. Shete, M. V. Mehta, and M. S. Kapadia,

A FACTION FIGHT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Mahomed Baker and seven other Julais were again charged with causing grievous hurt to Ahmedulla Abdul Kurim and four others. The facts of the case have been published. All the accused were convicted of the charge. Previous convictions were produced against Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 7, of whom the first was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and second to one month's like punishment. Accused Nos. 4, 5 and 6 were fined Rs. 25 each and Nos. 7 and 8 Rs. 15 each.

HURRIED MARRIAGE.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup disposed of the case in which Bhowdin Alaudin and Karimbai woman were charged with kidnapping Jainabee, aged thirteen, daughter of Amirbee woman. Ashabai, a woman was charged with the abetment of the offence. It appears that the girl Jainabee was betrothed to Ashabi's son Salek Khan. She was kidnapped by the first two accused at the instance of Ashabi from Mazagon, where she lived with her mother and taken to Ashabi's house, where she was stealthily married to Salek Khan. The accused were fined Rs. 100 each.

THEFT AT POONA.—In February last Ganesh Narain Vaichya who is employed at Dharwar, but whose family lives in Poona city, reported that jewellery of the value of Rs. 6,566 had been stolen from his house, which was left in charge of Narayan Nurhari, and Vitto Khundoo. Vitto was suspected of having committed the theft but he absconded and no trace of him could be obtained, until a fortnight back informtion was received that Vitto was in the village of Bhordi in the Bhor State. The Police arrested him there and property to the value of Rs. 5,000 has been recovered from him.

THE B.S.P.C.A.—During month of the March last 8 horses and 2 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners ; while 4 horses, 1 buffalo and 74 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month. 209 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 7 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 12 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

A CHARGE WITHDRAWN.—Before Mr. Cursondas Chhabildas, yesterday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mowji Ooka again appeared to answer the charge of wrongful confinement of his girl wife, Ladhibai, preferred against him by his father-in-law, Tricumdas Kessowji, the father of the girl. Mr. Smetham of Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, solicitors, prosecuted ; while Mr. Bulsara appeared for the accused. Mr. Smetham said the accused undertook to allow the complainant and his mother to have access to Ladhibai at his house. He, therefore, did not wish to proceed further and asked permission of the court to withdraw the charge The permission was granted and the accused discharged.

OFFERING A BRIBE.—Before Mr. P. H, Dastur, at the Mazagaon Police Court, Mirag Karman and Nansi Rajpal, both Bhatia landowners, were charged with offering a bribe of five rupees to Police Inspector Bartley on Sunday last. It appears that on Sunday afternoon, both the accused went to the Mandvi Police Station, and presented a petition to the Inspector, requesting him to turn out certain obnoxious tenants from Nansi's house. In order to enforce the object for which the petition was tendered, Mirag placed in the Inspector's cap an envelope containing a five rupee currency note. The magistrate fined Mirag Rs. 80 and discharged Nansi.

SUICIDE OF A DRUNKARD.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Khatter Gully, on the body of Dhondoo Gunnoo, aged twenty-five years. The deceased was a coppersmith journeyman and lived at Fanaswady. He was a great drunkard, rarely worked and did not support his wife and three children, who lived separate from him at Ooran. On Monday midnight, one Luximon, a toddy drawer, while asleep in his house, at Khatter Gully, heard a splash in a well close by. He informed the police, who dragged the well and recovered the body. The well was protected with a parapet wall three feet high. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

FALL FROM A MANGO TREE.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J.J. Hospital, by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, on the body of Lakhee, a Hindu girl, aged seven years, the daughter of a labourer. About a week ago in the morning the girl was playing in Gunpatrao's Wady, Gibb's Road, which is close to her parent's hut. She climbed up a mango tree to pluck the fruit, when her foot slipped and she fell to the ground head foremost, She received a wound on the head and was treated at home with native remedies until the 20th instant, when lock-jaw set in. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where she died on Tuesday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—The band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of, Mr. F. Bradley, commencing at 5-45 p.m. this evening :—

March	With Flying Colours	Unrath
Overture	Banditen Streiche	Suppe
Selection	Pot Pourri	Lambelet
Valse	Souviens Toi	Waldteufel
Song	The Silver Path	Bevan
Galop	The Cyclist's	Kupler

GOD SAVE THE KING.

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.—Our Bhownagar correspondent writes, on the 22nd inst. :—The weather on this side is peculiar, there being a difference of about 200 in the temperature between day and night. The mornings are specially cold, and during the greater part of the day it remains cloudy.—A movement is on foot to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Proctor Sims, the Engineer of the Bhownagar State.—A statue will be put up in "Amba Chawk" and a reservoir, near the station, for the people to fetch water from. Mr. Sims rendered valuable services to the State.—A case in which the durbar of Sanala stands charged with kidnapping a daughter of Janver, is proceeding before the Session Judge, at Verawal, where Mr. Branson, Barrister-at-Law, arrived by a special train, to-day.

WRONGFUL RESTRAINT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, Bachusing Sangramsing of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police, charged Mr. Furdoonji B. Motivalla, an interpreter and translator of the Bombay High Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with obstructing him in the execution of his duty. Mr. Furdoonji had taken out a cross-summons against the policeman, charging him with causing wrongful restraint to him. It appears that on the evening of the 6th instant the policeman was engaged in investigating a case in which a man named Gunpat Rowji was said to have travelled from Andheri to Dadar without a ticket. It was alleged that during the inquiry the policeman ill-treated Gunpat, whereupon he interfered and remonstrated with him. The version of the other side was that Mr. Furdoonji assaulted the policeman, who in consequence detained him, Mr. Furdoonji denied the charge and stated that he had been wrongfully restrained by the police. The Magistrate in disposing of both the cases said that the charge against Mr. Furdoonji was not proved and he was therefore discharged, The policeman was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

MONETARY DIFFICULTIES.—Mr. W. P. Byrne, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Khetwady, 6th Lane, regarding the death of Babai, a Hindu woman, aged thirty years, wife of a labourer, who resided in that locality. The evidence given by the deceased's husband, Marao, went to show that they had been in straitened circumstances for some months past and that what he earned was hardly sufficient to maintain them both. He frequently quarrelled with the deceased on the subject of money. For the last three days Babai had been complaining of the difficulties she experienced in providing food for herself and her husband for want of money. On Monday night, before retiring to rest, she said she had no money to get food for the next morning. The next day when Marao got up he found his breakfast was not ready. He got angry with the deceased and threatened to strike her with a piece of firewood, when a neighbour interfered. Deceased became sullen and the husband went to work without taking any food. When he returned in the evening he found his wife lying on the floor unconscious and breathing heavily. While the husband was preparing to remove her to the J. J. Hospital, she died. It appears th at deceased had purchased half a tola of opium that afternoon from a licensed vendor at Null Bazaar and taken it with cocoanut. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

MR. CHHABILDAS LALUBHOY presided yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the policy holders of the above Company.

The Chairman said that the only business of the day was the re-election of Mr. G. C. Plinston, as director of the Company. The Company had done very good business at low rates. He congratulated the policy holders on the success of the Company, and reminded them of the concession the Company had given them, viz., to elect their own directors, which no proprietary institution had conferred on its policy holders. The management being entrusted to the board of directors thus chosen, the policy holders practically managed the concern. This was the bonus year of the Company, and the policy-holders should try to induce their friends to join the Company, as those who entered even this year, will have a share in the profits.

Dr. H. J. Appoo, in proposing that Mr. G. C. Plinston be re-elected a director on behalf of the policy-holders, remarked that Mr. Plinston had been a director of the Company for some considerable time. He had worked very efficiently, and had gained the confidence of both the policy-holders and share-holders alike. He considered that the policy holders should be flattered to have as their representative on the board so able and esteemed a gentleman as Mr. Plinston. He was certain that a better selection could not be made.

Mr. Ramrao Narayan seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Plinston thanked the meeting and with the customary compliment to the chairman, the proceedings terminated.

THE INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

AT a meeting of this Association yesterday evening in the hall of the Anjiman-i-Islam School, Mr. Maconaughy, General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, delivered an address on American methods of dealing with the liquor traffic'. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna occupied the chair. The lecturer dwelt upon the three systems of controlling the liquor traffic, viz., prohibition, high licence, and local option prevailing in America, and after comparing these systems drew the inference that the consuption of liquor could not be prohibited by legislative enactments. He stated that the proper place to begin temperance work was in the schools, where the injurious effect of alcoholic drugs could be successfully inculcated on the minds of children by the introduction of temperance text books. He also urged the necessity of physical education, and expressed himself strongly in favour of preserving the existing play grounds in the city for the recreation of the people. By providing such recreation grounds and other social enjoyments they could hope to keep the people away from intoxicants. He was sorry to see that the existing play grounds in the city were to some extent to be used for other purposes by the City Improvement. Trust At the conclusion of the lecture Sir Bhalchandra proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer. With reference to the remarks made by the latter against the City Improvement Trust, the chairman said that he was a member of the Trust, and was in a position to say from his personal experience that the members of the Trust had been trying their best not to minimise the plots of play grounds placed at their disposal. The meeting then terminated,

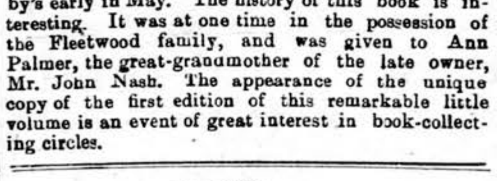
SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE twentyeighth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at its Registered Office, Forbes Street, Fort, The Hon'ble Mr, S. M. Moses, Chairman of the Board of Directors presided. The following directors' report was submitted to the meeting :—

The directors beg to place before the shareholders the annual report, audited balance-sheet, and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December, 1900. The accounts show a loss on the year's working of Rs. 21,074-2-8, which being deducted from the balance at credit brought forward from the preceding year, leaves an amount of Rs. 12,482-0-11, to be carried forward. Under the circumstances, the directors regret their inability to declare a dividend. During the first six months there was no amelioration in the adverse conditions affecting the mill industry ; high prices for cotton and fuel, combined with unfavourable political conditions in China, adversely affecting the trade with that country, were felt by your Company in common with other concerns, and the result of our operations was unfavorable. But the latter part of the year witnessed an improved demand, and better rates for your Mill's production of cloth, and as little or nothing was done for the China Market, the loss incurred in the earlier part of the year was in a great measure covered, so that on the whole, and taking into consideration the unquestionably injurious conditions of the trade, the result is better than might be expected. The directors have applied the reserve fund of Rs. 1,70,000 to the depreciation of Buildings and machinery, feeling assured that in writing down the values of their property and plant, the position of the company is more clearly indicated. The mill buildings, machinery and other contents of the buildings, are insured against fire for Rs. 27,10,000, and cloth in the market for Rs. 20,000. The directors appointed Mr. John Owens to fill up the vacancy on the board, which we request you to confirm. Members of the board who retire by rotation are Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Settna, and Mr. John Owens ; they are, however, eligible for re-election in conformity with the Articles of Association. The Directors have to express their regret at the loss sustained by the death of the late secretary, Mr. Dossabhoy Eduljee. Mr. Ardeshir Eduljee Dalial was appointed his successor, having been in the service of the Company since its commencement. The meeting will have to elect two Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

On the motion of the chairman the above report together with the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending the 31st December last was adopted. The appointment, made by the board, of Mr. John Owens as a director, was confirmed. Two of the directors, Messrs Edulji Nusserwanji Settna and John Owens, who retired by rotation, were re-elected. Messrs. Cursetji Coowerji Mody and Nowroji Edulji Settna were reappointed auditors and their remuneration was fixed at Rs. 150 each. The proceedings concluded with the customary compliments to the Chairman.

A PERFECT copy of the rare first edition of the 'Pilgrim's Progress' is to be sold at Messrs. Sotheby's early in May. The history of this book is interesting. It was at one time in the possession of the Fleetwood family, and was given to Ann Palmer, the great-grandmother of the late owner, Mr. John Nash. The appearance of the unique copy of the first edition of this remarkable little volume is an event of great interest in book-collecting circles.



WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED ?

BY the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

ODOL

the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the above-mentioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organs are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.

WHOLESALE :—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ltd. 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignee for British India,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Fernmoor, 1,991 tons, Captain G Williamson, cleared yesterday, for Karachi, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chanda, 1305 tons, Captain J MacLean arrived in harbour yesterday from Bahrein, 17th April, with a general cargo.

THE s s Uskmoor, 2,305 tons, Captain J Davies, arrived in harbour yesterday, from South Shields, 22nd March, with a cargo of coal and coke.

THE B I S N Co's s Amra, 170 tons, Captain W. Pigott, will sail to-day for Colombo, with a general cargo and Mr Hannan as a passenger.

THE s s Bucentaur, 2,308 tons, Captain Walter Newman, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Baltimore, with a general cargo, and 20,000 cases of kerosine oil for Madras.

THE Anchor Line s s Scotia, 1,834 tons, Captain R J Garrick, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Glasgow, 26th March, via Liverpool, with a general cargo and 6 cabin passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1039 tons, Captain H W Bamber, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr F M Gadney, Mr A Tordecke, Mr A Hamick, Mrs Paes, and 2 children 11 natives and 50 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Henzada, 1341 tons, Captain T P Howlden will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr G Cocks, Rev and Mrs Galz and infant, Miss Resin, Col Nissen, Miss Nissen, Mr B P Wadia, three others and girl, Mr Jamsetjee Eduljee, Miss Edge, Miss L F Dunler, Miss J C Huston., Miss Irwin and 30 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Bengal, 2,750 tons, Captain S Barcham, sailed yesterday for Shanghai via Colombo, with His Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Sydney—Lieut-Col Wood Lieut-Col J D Gordon, and Mr E T Devonshire. For Melbourne—Mrs H P E Parker. For Treemantle Mr J A Saville. For Hongkong—Mr Hugo Suter and Mr Foontung. For Colombo—Mr and Mrs Lindsay Robertson, infant and nurse, Mr M Bernhardt, Maharajah Jodhpur, Mr K V Singji Mr T D Singji Mr M Singji, and three attendants, Captain, Bannerman, I M S, Mr W Trueman, Lieut Lewis, Lieut Coteswortb, Mr Mc Laren, Mr Robertson, Mr Seckler, Mr Sinclair, Mr Tait, Mr Tebb, Mr Tunstall, Mr Wickwer, Mr Williamson, Mr Rezel, Mr W J Monney, Mr Shuttleworth, Mr Anderson, Mr A P Bell, Mr C C Bell, Mr H H Bell, Mr G Carey, Mr Campbell, Mr Edley, Mr Harwood, Mr Morley, Mr Marsh, and Mr Marshall.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 24.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
1	Parramatta	2854	Denny	Repairing		P & O Co
2	Karachi	2317	Liddle	Havre	2-5	J M & Co
3	Independent	1844	Anfosso	Venice	26-4	C Boggiano
4	Itola	3361	Magenis	Calcutta	26-4	M M & Co
5	City of Lucknow	2370	Morrison	London	7-5	F Forbes
7	Melpomene	1854	Matervich	Shanghai	25-4	A L S N Co
9	Imperatrix	2353	Bellen	Trieste	1-5	A L S N Co
10	Barbara	2414	Voss	Dunkirk	30-4	J Mackintosh
12	Peninsular		Leigh	Aden	27-4	P & O Co
13	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	26-4	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Agent
Amra	189	Pigott	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Scotia s	Garrick	Glasgow, March 26
	Uskmoor s	Davies	South Shields, Mar 22
	Bucentaur s	Newman	Baltimore.
	Chanda s	MacLean	Bahrein, April 17

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Loch Tay s	Stephens	Calcutta
	Vindobona s	Klaunsberg'r	Rangoon
	Monsoori s	Hannah	Jeddah
	Bengal s	Barcham	Shanghai

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Fernmoor, Williamson, for Karachi,
„ Henzada, Howlden, for Calcutta &c.
„ Simla, Bamber, for Persian Gulf.
„ Amra, Pigott, for Colombo.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Scotia, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.
„ Clan Macleod, for Hamburg, Liverpool. &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 24.

FROM GLASGOW.

Nubia s—31 cases whisky D Dadabhoy, 1 qr cask whisky Rogers and Co ; 8 hogsheads whisky, Phipson and Co ; 15 cases whisky D Cowasjee, 10 cases confectionery, Tyabjee and Co ; 55 cases rum, and whisky, H J Rustomjee and Co.

Clan Macneil s—10 cases whisky, H J Rustomjee and Co.

City of Lucknow s—50 cases gingerwine, Phipson and Co ; 20 cases whisky, H S Smith and Co ; 26 cases whisky, D Cowasjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Nubia's—40 cases slates, S K R Cama and Co ; 50 cases slates, B Shapoorjee ; 53 cases provision &c, Dr Dadabhoy ; 120 cases candles, A H Heptoolabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Arabia s—15 cases gin, H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rudelsburg s—200 cases candles. A Ebrahim.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Egypt s—25 cases geneva H J Rustomji and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

D alduino s—60 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rudelsberg s—19 bales paper, B Sazba and Co ; 10 drums rectified spirit, H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

R Rubattino s—50 cases brandy H J Rustomjee and Co.
Crewe Hall—10 cases brandy H J Rustomjee and Co.
Persia s—25 cases brandy H J Rustomjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Barbara s—507 cwt cottonseed Owen and Okell, 580 bales cotton, 2,000 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

City of Lucknow s—14 cases peacock feathers, C Sorabjee ; 130 cwt horns, and 110 hoaps, S Ebram, 745 cwt myrabollams, R J Rutnagar ; 113 cwt ambahuldee, M Vishwanath ; 175 cwt dry chillies, S Bhicajee ; 32 bales hides, R M Kooka, 32 bales hide pieces, A Peerbhoy ; 1040 cwt myrabollams, Vagjee Bechor ; 66 cwt fishmaws ; R Dhunjee and Co ; 300 cwt nux vomica, M Mooljee and Co.

FOR HULL.

Kolwindall s—10754 cwt cottonseed W and A Graham and Co ; 400 cwt gum, J Premjee ; 2020 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR BOSTON.

City of Lucknow s—16 cwt fishmaws, R Dhunjee and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kelvindall s—2,001 cwt linseed, and 2,001 cwt rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co ; 4191 cwt poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 570 myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey

Barbara s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clydesdall s—2001 cwt rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 4 000 cwt rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co ; 4,000 cwt rapeseed, Wagjee Becher ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 2 000 cwt gingellyseed and 2,001 cwt poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 300 bales hemp, Isaac Wright and Co.

Freric s—100 bales hemp, H Govindjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Clan Macleod s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 375 cwt coir yarn, M Mooljee and Co ; 1,210 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 1,000 cwt linseed, H K Moosa ; 47 cwt gum, G Gojpal ; 150 bales cotton, Glazebook Tejpal and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 2,000 cwt poppyseed and 1,599 cwt myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 825 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 215 cwt turmeric, 202 cwt gum, Bauer and Krause,

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scotia s—11,000 cwt castorseed, 3,00 cwt poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—4,000 cwt linseed, M Vulabdas ; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Independent s—150 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Jenkin s—300 bales twist, Talati and Co ; 200 bales twist, N B Mody and Co ; 51 bales twist, S Dossabhoy and Co ; 600 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bengal s—27 chests opium, Tata and Co.
Melpamone s—10 bales twist, Elias E Sassoon.
Mazagon s—50 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co ; 100 bales twist, Talati and Co ; 100 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co ; 100 bales twist, J David.

FOR KOBE.

Pekin s—2,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 545 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

Muke Maru s—300 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Pekin s—300 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN F. L. SPROTT, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 25th April.

1. The following Extract from Bombay Garrisson Orders, by Brigadier General W H Riddell, Commanding Bombay District, is published for information :—

* * * *

No. 1868 Furlough and Leave 64-16—Temporary leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned Officer as follows : Captain G Stoddart, R A, Adjutant, B V A, from the 25th April to 4th May 1901 inclusive.

2. During the absence of Captain Stoddart, Lieut C C Kernick, will assume the duties of Adjutant.

3. With reference to Regimental Order No. 2 of 18th inst., Sergt R B Lenahan will perform the duties of Coy Qr Mr Sergt No. 1 Company during the absence of C Q M Sergt H Harvey,

By Order,
C. C. KERNICK, Lieut.
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

AN OFFER—
UNPARALLELED.

THE KANGAROO
IS
A Lady's Bicycle Manufactured by THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE Co., LD., The Largest Cycle Manufacturers in the World and Contractors for the supply of Cycles for the use of
THE NEW SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE FORCE
NOW UNDER ORGANISATION
Cash Rs. 176.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KING & Co.,
CHEAPEST AND LARGEST HOUSE IN INDIA.
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH :—ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

GLASS DECORATORS, PHOTO ENLARGERS.
HIGH CLASS PICTURE FRAME MAKERS.
BEST WORK AT THE CHEAPEST RATES.
TRIAL RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI
AND
DR. R. F. SEERVAI,
SURGEON-DENTISTS,
No. 13, Hornby Row, Bombay,
Opposite the General Post Office.

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.
CYCLE MAKERS, ENAMELLERS, PLATERS AND CHEAPEST DEALERS AND REPAIRERS,
2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.

TRUE EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS received by our Foreman :—
The Honourable Mr. Justice H. Batty Judge, High Court, Bombay :—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.
Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Bromfield, 1st Cheshire Regiment :—He has repaired my Bike neatly and well.
Captain H. A. Reid, Commandant, No. 3, Field Battery:—He has repaired a Bicycle for me which I thought was too a gone for repairs.
Up-country Orders will be promptly attended to.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 15, Bank Street, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Head Office.

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 24.

Wednesday.—The barometric changes have been generally small; pressure has given way slightly to briskly in North Bengal and slightly over the greater part of the Peninsula. The pressure is low in North Bengal, and in east and centre of Central Provinces, in both of which areas, it is in moderate defect. A very shallow depression is lying over Sind. Thunderstorms have occurred in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orrissa, Malabar and Ceylon. Chittagong has received two inches, Kindat, Balasore, Barisal one inch. The temperature has fallen rapidly in Burma and Orissa and continues below normal over the whole of Northern India, North Peninsula, and Upper Burma, and is also below normal in the extreme South Peninsula. The defect averages nine degrees in the Punjab and seven in North-Western Provinces. The conditions are again favourable for thunderstorms in North-East India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH OF APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and irregular over the whole country. The distribution is almost unchanged and the baric gradients are slight.

Winds are north-westerly to south-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations and the form has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is from 6° to 11° below the normal in the Punjab and North-West Provinces and at Ahmedabad, Saugor and Jeypore; and the minimum 6° to 10° in Upper Sind and the Punjab and at Agra, Allahabad and Jubbulpore. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Cuddapah and the lowest 58° at Lahore.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Ceylon and the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast and at Ratnagiri and Belgaum.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Cochin, over a quarter at Colombo, and a few drops at Calicut.

Pressure is abnormally low in Ceylon and the Madras Presidency. Light local showers are probable in Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast and at a few stations in the Madras Presidency.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ... inches	29 778
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	83·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	74·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·743
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	2 6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	89·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·0
General Directions of wind*	NW, NNW, NW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	202

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

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MODERN ABYSSINIA : By Augustus B. Wylde, with Frontispiece and a map.		
ENGLAND'S DANGER : The future of British Army Reform. By T. Von Sosnosky with Maps.	5	10
BRITISH POWER & THOUGHT: A Historical Inquiry. By the Hon. Albert S. G. Canning	4	8
SAINT LOUIS IX OF FRANCE : The Most Christian King. By Fredrick Perry, M. A.	3	12
CARTOONS : By Sir John Tenniel Selected from the pages of Punch	2	3
BOXING : The Modern System of Glove Fighting. By Capt. W. E. Johnstone with 37 Illus.	2	3
LORD ROSEBERY : Imperialist By J. A. Hammerton with Portrait	1	5
MY INDIAN QUEEN : By Guy Boothby with 16 Illus.	1	10

NEW COLONIALS at Re. 1:10.
Gwynett of Thornhaugh, a Romance, by F. W. Hayes.
Street Dust and other Stories. By Ouida.
According to Plato. By F. F. Moore.
The Silver Dove. By A. C. Inchbold.
A Bicycle of Cathay. A Novel By F. R. Stockton.
The voice of the people. By Ellen Glasgow.
In his own Danger. By F. Baron Corvo.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BARRY—STODDART—April 21, at the RC Garrison Church, Colaba, Bombay, by the Rev Father George, S J, assisted by the Rev Father Adams, S J, Mary Beatrice, elder daughter of Major J P Barry, B A M B (Trin Coll Dub) I M S, to Capt George Stoddart, R A, son of Col C H Stoddart, I S C (retired.)

DEATH.

ADAM—April 24, at St George's Hospital, Bombay, Ethel Mary, the dearly beloved wife of James Adam, Ex. Engineer, P W D (Railways), in her 36th year. Funeral will leave the Hospital at 4-15 this (Thursday) afternoon.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HUNTER—April 16, at Kodaikanal, the wife of R H Hunter Ambasamudram, of a daughter.

PARSONS—April 21, at Allahabad, the wife of E R Parsons, Deputy Inspector-General, N-W P and Oudh Police, Railway Branch, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

RADLEY—FRASER—April 18, at St Paul's Church, Asansol, by the Rev G Mackonochie, Bertram Vernon Radley, of the East Indian Railway, to Eva Alice second daughter of the late George Goodridge Fraser of Mirzapur, N-W P.

DEATH.

BAPTIST—April 8, at Mian Mir, Captain T Baptist, I S M D in charge of the Station Hospital there.

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Contains no Bitters.
KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1901.

MR. REBSCH'S MARINE PARADE.

THE Improvement Commissioners, at their meeting of Tuesday, passed a resolution in favour of constructing a new road along the Kennedy Sea Face, two members only opposing it. We congratulate the Trust on its unanimity and the Chairman on his well considered scheme. At the present moment a ride runs the whole length of the proposed road which is somewhat difficult of approach, and a footpath, sufficiently wide for all legitimate purposes, skirts it from end to end. From Chowpatti to Colaba the road will run, making one magnificent marine parade from the Ridge to Colaba Sanitarium. Such a road was doubtless contemplated before the railway was constructed and that particular line stood in the way of the Queen's road ever becoming a marine parade. The screeching engines run so near to the carriage way that it is marvellous more accidents have not occurred. The road has occasionally been neglected and left unrepaired, but even if such were not the case there are many facts in favour of its being relegated, as Mr. Rimington suggested, to the use of bullock conveyances and carts. The burning grounds, the cemeteries, the proximity of the Marriage Halls, which occasion large crowds of carriages standing by the road-side, all tend to the deterioration of the road. The fumes and smoke from the burning ground have been minimised since the managing committee considerately built the boundary wall higher; but the sight of the melancholy processions are little less distressing than that of the pictorial advertisements which disfigure the walls, but might more profitably fill up the outer pages of the local newspapers. Mr. Wacha remarked that every time a new road was built it became the custom to say that the old road was a disgrace. That may be, but it can be truthfully said, before the new road is made, that the existing road is a disgrace. And as Mr. Hughes reminded the Trustees the scheme was one of the proposals of the Extension Committee of 1888. Thirteen years have passed away since then and the necessity for the construction of the road has each year become greater.

The development of the Fort and the unpleasantness and dangers of the Queen's road have created a slump in bungalow rents on the Hill and property owners in that part of the city are sure to be among the most earnest supporters of the proposal. Mr. Rebsch, the Chairman, has devoted much thought to the scheme and has apparently carefully worked out all details. He would have it constructed pending the acquisition of properties in connection with notified schemes. As Mr. Rebsch pointed out, it could, with desirable residences along it, be made attractive not only by its distance from the melancholy burning and burial grounds, but also for considerable lengths by its distance from the railway. Such a road, remarked Mr. Rebsch, would in continuation of the Board's proposed Sea Face Road on the Reclamation, provide a drive from the foot of Walkeshwar Road to Pandy Sanitarium, and perhaps eventually, by fresh reclamations the road may be extended to Colaba Point; thus providing a road not necessitating the crossing of the railway at any point. In connection with this road, Mr. Rebsch thinks it would be desirable to consider the replacement of the entire length of the old ceil work, which is now in a very dilapidated state, by means of a masonry sea-wall, to make certain extensions of the pitching protection in the way of cutting out awkward curves, and to provide the necessary width of land required for the road. The up-keep of the pitching of the ceil work, the promenade and ride cost at present about Rs. 6,355 a year. The replacement of the ceil-work by a masonry retaining wall would involve a cost of about Rs. 1,44,000. In order to show the financial position of the project, he deems it desirable to include in the actual cost of the road all the necessary works on which money is at present spent, so that the whole cost of dealing with the area to the west of the railway line may be considered at once. The engineer estimates the cost of the complete scheme at Rs. 5,23,906, and there will have to be added the capitalised value of the annual charges, to be incurred by the Board in future in dealing with the Sea Face Works amounting to Rs. 1,47,000, making a grand total of Rs. 6,70,906. Mr. Rebsch thinks that the Trust cannot undertake this large expenditure out of its ordinary funds and he proposed that Government be asked to allow the Board to appropriate the whole area leading from Charni-road level crossing, without interfering with the existing gymkhanas and to offer it for building sites. The road would thus be flanked with handsome buildings and he anticipated no objection being raised to the carrying out of this scheme.

But there were members present who entertained doubts as to whether the project would be successful from a financial point of view. Mr Hughes observed that the difficulty was how to finance it. Otherwise he was in favour of the scheme. Mr Willcocks would support it, if further consideration showed that it was likely to prove a financial success. Mr. Rebsch does not wish the work to be undertaken out of the ordinary funds, but as he said, to go to Government and ask it to enable the plan to be carried out. Mr. Rebsch is right. He wants to go on with the work while the Board is more or less marking time. The great fault of those responsible for public improvements in this country is their timidity as regards a high speculative expenditure. There are cities of vast dimensions and crowded populations who have shirked their responsibilities, and their constituents in the matter, for example, of water supply, and in one great city there is a reservoir with but two day's supply, standing between its inhabitants and famine in case of an accident to the pumps. It is one of the unfortunate characteristics of the native of this country that he will not invest his money in a concern in which he will not get an immediate return. "Small profits and quick returns" is his motto and guided by it he has no faith in concerns which promise to benefit posterity rather than the present generation. And in our public bodies we hesitate about spending a few lakhs of rupees on a scheme which at home could command millions. The Improvement Trust should set a good example and show by enterprising schemes such as this, how great are the advantages the permanent population of British India enjoys over that of the native states. If the Improvement Trust undertake nothing which will not bring in an immediate return, it will not have many improvements to record. It is ridiculous to argue that such a scheme will only benefit the wealthy and higher classes of society. The Sea-Face is the favourite resort of the lower and middle classes even now, and they will use it all the more when it provides better accommodation for them. Mr. Rebsch's plan merits generous treatment. He has on more than one occasion matured projects for the improvement of the city and but that the exigencies of the service necessitated his transfer to other districts some of these would by this time be accomplished facts. Public opinion in Bombay should strongly support his latest scheme even though a return on the outlay may not be immediately realised:

BENGAL ADMINISTRATION. THE report on the Administration of Bengal for 1899-1900 is of the usual bulky character. It covers 340 pages with the addition of nearly as many again comprising purely statistical statements. In the record prominence is given to the disastrous land slips at Darjeeling which occurred in September 1899, and by which seventy-two lives were lost. To repair the damages to the station caused by the heavy rains a Special Repairs Division of the Public Works Department was formed, and the Executive Engineer having taken over from the Municipality control of all the roads and drains, these were restored and protective works constructed at a cost of Rs. 89,675. A special committee appointed to investigate the causes of the landslips traced the accidents in each case to defective drainage, imperfect or badly constructed revetments, neglect to reduce or protect steep slopes, defective supervision of building sites and quarrying in unsafe localities. To ensure safety in these respects for the future, a special act was passed by the Legislative Council for application to the Darjeeling Municipality. The floods which brought about the disasters at the hill station also wrought extensive damage in the district where in all 1,643 lives were lost. Relief measures were promptly taken in Bhagalpur and the Sonthal Parganas and besides subscriptions for this purpose Rs. 1,060 first granted as loans were commuted to free gifts. Here, however, a pleasing trait of the people was exhibited for, says the record, in a spirit of sturdy independence, singular and honourable, they refused eleemosynary help save for the immediate needs of the moment and preferred to obtain assistance in the shape of interest bearing loans. Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act altogether Rs. 12,982 were advanced in addition to the Rs. 4,000 which were converted to free gifts. The restoration of nine road cess bridges as steel suspension bridges was undertaken at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,68,000. Parts of Bengal were visited by famine towards the close of 1899 owing to the failure of the crops in the Ranchi plateau. The total expenditure on relief test works which were open for nine months did not, however, reach two and a half lakhs. Next in interest to the disasters by floods and famine was an outbreak partly religious and partly agrarian which occurred among the hill men in the famine area.

The disturbance broke out among the Mundas who comprise about a fifth of the population of the Ranchi district. Claiming sole proprietary rights in the soil, there had been unrest among them for some years. But the appearance of a young man named Birsa Munda, who called himself a prophet, gave a religious character to the agitation, which was originally agrarian. Although only twenty-five years of age he had been imprisoned for three years as "a dangerous agitator," and on his release proceeded to stir up trouble again. The "rising" was signalised by a series of murderous attacks on native Christians and others on Christmas Eve 1899. A fortnight later three hundred Mundas variously armed, attacked the Khunte Police Station. A constable was killed and several houses burned down. Two days afterwards a force of 150 Native Infantry with the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner came upon the Mundas, who held a position on a hill three miles south of Saiko. They were armed with bows, arrows and battle axes and had defended their position by stockades. For over an hour persuasive efforts were made to induce them to surrender, but they responded only with jeers. The troops were ordered to fire and afterwards it was found that four men were killed and three wounded, and in the jungle the dead bodies of three women and a boy were discovered. It was found that the Mundas had women and children and large stores of food and clothing with them on the hill, though the presence of women and children was unknown to the authorities when the order to fire was given. The defenders managed to escape from their position into the jungle, but subsequently a force of Military Police who were sent to the district, arrested many of them including the ringleaders. Birsa Munda ended his prophetic career in prison where he died before trial. Two other individuals were sentenced to death for murders committed during the outbreak, and others were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment. The disorders had however one good result that has not been without precedent. It is a blot on our administration that lawlessness appears to be necessary to draw attention to undoubted causes of grievance. In this local agitation in the Ranchi district of Bengal, the same result has followed, for we are officially told that "the outbreak has drawn the attention of the Government to the Local Tenancy Law." It is added that this law "needs amendment to provide against frequent enhancement of rent and to secure generally greater permanence of tenure." It is deplorable that outrage and armed resistance to the authorities leading to a sad loss of life should have been necessary to secure this acknowledgment.

RECRUITING FOR THE INFANTRY. THE report of the Inspector-General of Recruiting for 1900, while satisfactory in most respects, gives rise to some doubt as to whether it will be possible under the existing system to keep the infantry up to full strength, recruits, according to the report, showing a preference for the other branches of the service. With the infantry increased by several battalions as one of the immediate outcomes of the war, this is a question that will require the serious consideration of the War Office. It is perhaps natural that men should prefer the more showy branches of the service, the cavalry in particular being in favour. But the increased demand for infantry men must be met and the only way out of the difficulty that suggests itself to us is for the War Office to make that branch of the service more attractive by offering special inducements to recruits. Any falling off in the recruitment for the Infantry at the present juncture is far too serious a matter to be dismissed lightly and revives visions of conscription. The remedy suggested will necessarily mean an increase in military expenditure but better that than conscription.

OUR "LITTLE WARS" ANOTHER of our "little wars" has, according to Reuter, been brought to a satisfactory termination. The Ogaden Somaliland rebellion which at one time threatened to give us as much trouble as the recent operations on the Gold Coast, may now be considered a closed incident, the recalcitrant chiefs having been brought to their senses and British authority restored. A satisfactory feature of the expedition has been the small number of lives lost as a result of the operations, an unusual occurrence where Somalis have to be dealt with.

DR. J. POLLEN, Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, left Colaba on Tuesday night by Mail train for Kharaghoda in Guzerat.

A GRAND moonlight promenade concert will take place at the Band-stand, on Thursday, May 3, at 9 p.m. Full particulars will appear in due course.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA of Jodhpur, accompanied by Messrs. K. V. Singji, M. Singji and T. D. Singji, proceeded to Colombo by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer Bengal yesterday.

THE members of the small Committee which is working in conjunction with the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab at Lahore threshing out the administrative details conected with the New Frontier Province will probably continue their labours at Simla when the Punjab Government moves there.

MR. L. S. MOSS, Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway, leaves for England next week on six months' furlough. He returns in November and will remain till April, 1902, when he will finally retire from the Company's service. Mr. Phipps will act for him until the arrival of Major Bonham-Carter on the 26th proximo.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the grant of a pension under the usual conditions to the widow and children of the late Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant J. G. D'Silva, I.S.M. Dept., Bombay, who, it will be remembered, committed suicide in a fit of temporary insanity on the 27th of August, 1900.

IN Madras there is growing distress in parts of Cuddapah district, where the weavers are the class mostly affected. The numbers on tests are comparatively small, 3,000 or 4,000, but a special grant of about one lakh has been made to meet emergencies. It is not unlikely that there will be relief required in North Arcot district also.

A LETTER has been received by the Indian Mining Association from the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the subject of coal mining by Indian railways. His honour agrees with the Committee that mining by a Government railway for sale to the general public is an infringment of the field of private enterprise, but defends the practice of mining for the use of the railway itself.

THERE were 23 fresh cases and 12 deaths from plague in infected villages in Kapurthala territory on the 18th April. The disease had also broken out in of the village of Baghana, where there were seven cases and one death. Four fresh cases of plague were reported from the village of Maksudpur in the Nawashahr tahsil on the 18th April. In villages already infected there were 57 cases and 30 deaths. Total cases 1,040 : total deaths 358. In the Garshankar tahsil the plague has broken out in four new villages. A total number of 12 cases were reported from the infected area on the 18th April.

THE export figures for the foreign seaborne trade of Calcutta for the last month of 1900-1901, are most favourable. There was an increase of almost sixty-eight lakhs, representing an advance of 21 per cent. Exports of raw jute have largely accounted for this, shipments having been heavy, the increase in quantity reaching over a half million cwt. Jute manufactures also exhibit a great advance in value. The exports were better by nearly ten lakhs, while indigo and raw cotton each contributed largely to the improvement in trace. At the same time there were large decreases under hides and skins and seeds (linseed): opium and lac declined to a smaller extent. Hemp was sent away in large quantities, 24,210 cwts. being exported.

A MESHED correspondent alludes to a hint that Indian traders would do well to take samples of their goods to Meshed. This, the correspondent says, is not going far enough. "The man who lands the goods here and brings the caravan from India, is the one who will make money. The Persian is lazy and loves luxury and novelty. He will buy anything and does not mind paying for the luxury of having the the things brought to his door. Samples mean little to him. The local merchants here sold thousands of rupees worth of ladies' boots and shoes in about a fortnight: and tricycles and bicycles are now on their way for the Governor of Beejand. Anything English of good quality is bought up at once."

TURF MEMORIES OF THIRTY YEARS.

THERE has been no more delightful writer on the subject of the Turf than the late Henry Hall Dixon, better known as "The Druid." It is quite in accordance with the fitness of things that his son, the the author of this work, should carry on the story where his father left it off. The chief fault to be found with this entertaining volume is that the choice of matter has been somewhat arbitrary. The author has omitted much that is quite as important as that which he has included; but as regards the owners, trainers, jockeys, and horses he has selected for discussion, sound knowledge and considerable discrimination mark his labour. A never-ending source of discussion is as to the list of horses entitled to rank among the very best of the last Century, and naturally opinions differ greatly; but, according to Mr. Dixon, so sound a judge as the well-known trainer, James Waugh, would place Gladiateur absolutely first of all, a decision which will, of course, be contested by admirers of St. Simon and Ormonde of later years, and by believers in the "flyers" of earlier generations. It is a curious fact with regard to Gladiateur that in spite of his achievements he inherited constitutional unsoundness from his dam—always a hopeless cripple, who could never be trained—and suffered from navicular disease, which rendered him lame, on and off, throughout his whole career. So lame was he on the Saturday before the St. Leger that it was almost decided not to send him to Doncaster. When he arrived there he was no better, and his devoted attendant, Bartholomew, who watched him canter on the Monday, went straight home, declaring that he would not stop to see the horse break down. How Gladiateur won from thirteen opponents history records. It need scarcely be remarked that indomitable gameness was one of his good qualities. Mr. Dixon states that the horse "seemed to understand the whole business of racing as well as any human being could do. The moment he saw his van he would walk into it of his own accord, and he was so high couraged, that when he was stripped on a race course and became excited, he would forget all about his lameness." As a general rule it appears to be the case that the more a horse understands about racing the less he cares for it. Cleverness is not usually regarded as desirable in a racehorse. Many animals—perhaps the majority of them—grow shifty and inclined to shirk after a few years on the Turf. The heroine of Gladiateur's year was Regalia, who differed altogether in disposition from the famous horse. Of her it is said that "she was a singularly nervous mare, and if her jockey took hold of her head and rated her, she would drop into her place in line as quietly as an old sheep, but such a proceeding was utterly fatal to all chance of success, as she almost invariably turned as sulky as possible, and would not gallop a yard." As a rule, she was exceedingly restive and troublesome at the start, especially when she "meant going," and her jockeys therefore had an awkward task in keeping her in order without upsetting her peculiar temper.

Incorrect stories about horses often gain currency and general acceptance. One of these concerns Macgregor, who won the Two Thousand Guineas in 1870 with the most consummate ease, and was supposed to be the best thing for the Derby that had ever been known up to that date. It is usually understood that his failure at Epsom was due either to his having been got at, to employ the technical phrase, or else to his having broken down in the course of the race. Both statements are inaccurate, and how he came to be beaten must always remain a mystery. Another familiar story is that so often told of Lilian, who is instanced as a proof that a great many horses stay well though the truth is unsuspected by those who have charge of them. No doubt in a great many cases this is so, but it was not thus with regard to Lilian, whose stamina was not accidentally discovered by her success in the Eccentric Free Handicap at Lewes, a mile and a-quarter race, open only to horses which had not won over more than about half that distance. It had been found out long before this that Lilian stayed, and there had been an intention of keeping her for the Cesarewitch, but it was decided to run her at Lewes, where she won the stake of £50, in addition to a sum of £18,608 taken by her owner from the bookmakers. There was much heavier betting thirty years ago than there is at the present time, though nowadays, unfortunately, no doubt a very much greater number of persons bet. Those who were accustomed to put their money on a horse called Cranbury, ridden by Payne, must have had a particularly nervous time of it, as this animal was so awkward at the post that it was his jockey's habit to dismount and vault into the saddle when the flag fell. On one occasion, at Bath, Payne was only half successful in this feat, landing on the horse's neck, and being half-way home before he was able to wriggle back into the saddle. He won, however, by half a dozen lengths. When Payne gave up riding he became coachman to a doctor at Oxford and, being annoyed with his master, one day, drove him to a neighbouring lunatic asylum, having previously told the directors of the establishment that he was instructed to bring them a new patient. The unfortunate practitioner was detained there for some hours before the truth was discovered. One of the stories Mr. Dixon tells in detail is that of Lecturer and the Cesarewitch of 1867, but when he remarks that "a three-yr-old was considered to be fairly crushed in the Cesarewitch with 7st. 3lb., whereas that weight is regarded nowadays as a very light one," he appears to forget that in Lecturer's day the minimum was 5st. 7lb, and not 6st. as at present. Mr. Dixon's account of what happened before the Derby of 1867 with regard to Vauban does not agree with what the late Duke of Beaufort, who owned the colt, has often related to his friends. Mr. Dixon declares that the Duke said he had never seen a horse look better in his life. On the contrary, Vauban's owner, in recalling these events, informed the present writer that when he went to look at the horse at Danebury he saw that he had been much overdone, and at once abandoned all hope of winning.

It is always rash to talk in speculatives, and Mr. Dixon cautiously avoids committing himself to the assertion that Lady Elizabeth was "absolutely the best two-yr-old that ever lived"—his "perhaps" being a saving clause. As he remarks, memories of Crucifix, Achievement, Wheel of Fortune, St. Simon, and Ormonde make one a little dubious about adopting so sweeping an assertion. He does not mention Signorina, the daughter of St. Simon, and Star of Portici, who carried all before her, winning the nine races in which she took part in 1889; but some critics would be disposed to include her as a possible best. Why stables should sometimes "be in form" and sometimes altogether "out of form," must always remain a mystery, for in the latter case it often happens that the animals look perfectly well, clear their mangers, and go at exercise quite in their best manner. A notable instance of the tendency we have mentioned was furnished by Danebury in 1867. Sixteen horses were sent to Goodwood, and they won fourteen races among them, the score for the year being 146 races, which Mr. Dixon thinks is likely to remain a record for all time. In the chapters devoted to "Danebury Days," the sensational career of the late Marquess of Hastings is treated at length. The author may very likely be justified in stating that Pilgrimage was beaten in the Oaks by reason of her upright forelegs. Portraits of the mare show that she was straight in front almost to deformity, but it is doubtful whether she was more upright than Bay Middleton, according to the accounts of those who knew him best, and he won the Derby of 1836 in a canter. The author is not quite correct in saying that the abscess in the mouth of Friar's Balsam was unsuspected until after the race. It was on the way to the post for the Two Thousand Guineas that Tom Cannon discovered there was something radically wrong with the horse's mouth. For some reason or other it is customary with most writers to spell Lord Westmorland's name with a superfluous "e," and Mr. Dixon makes the customary slip nor is he correct in stating the total of the amount won by Isinglass at £57,455. In a magazine a few years ago a facsimile was published of a page in Colonel H. B. M'Calmont's handwriting, giving the names and values of the races his horse won during his career, and the total was £57,185; to which might have been added £1,200 for the second to Raeburn in the Lancashire Plate. These, however, are trifling matters. On the whole, Mr. Dixon's book is among the best that have been published for many years past on the subject of racing.

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* "From Gladiateur to Persimmon. Turf Memories of Thirty Years." By Sydenham Dixon. London: Grant Richards. 1901.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BOER NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

Mrs. Botha has returned to Pretoria after a fresh conference with her husband.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

The s. s. Ophir with the Royal Party left Singapore to-day.

THE INCOME TAX.

The Commons have passed the Income Tax resolution.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

The Ogaden Somaliland expedition reached its objective on the 7th instant, unopposed. One Chief surrendered and another was killed.

British authority has now been restored.

RECRUITING REPORT.

The report of the Inspector-General of recruiting for 1900 states that 49,260 Regulars and 37,853 Militia were recruited, but notwithstanding the war, the recruiting for the Infantry had not met the demand, the men preferring the more showy branches of the service.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

THE FRENCH AND GERMAN EXPEDITION.

THE COURT AND REFORMS.

LONDON APRIL 24.

The mixed German and French expedition referred to in the telegram of the 16th inst. has reached Shansi boundary unopposed and Lin Kwan Ting has withdrawn.

An Edict has been issued in China appointing a new Board to enquire into the question of reforms and adds that those approved of will be introduced after the return of the Court to Peking. This is the first Edict mentioning the return of the Court to Peking.

SUBSIDIES ON FOREIGN STEAM SHIPS.

The Commons have resolved to appoint a Select Committee to enquire into the system of subsidies in foreign steamship companies and the effect on British trade.

SERVICE TO ZANZIBAR.

Mr. Gerald Balfour in reply to a question said the Foreign Office was considering the question of a direct steamship service to Zanzibar.

THE CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The following is the result of the race for the City and Suburban :—

Australian Star	1
Amurath	2
Alvescot	3

MEMORIAL MEETING AT BROACH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, APRIL 23.

A crowded meeting was held in the Municipal hall this evening, under the presidency of Sardar G. D. Panse, Collector, to perpetuate the memory of Her late Majesty Empress Victoria. The proceedings were opened by the president with a neat speech. The Thakore of Kharawada, the honourable Mr. Chunilal, Messrs. Aderji, Mancharji Dalal, Kamrudin and others addressed the meeting, and an influential committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Madgaonkar, I. C. S., was appointed to collect subscriptions. It was resolved to place a life size portrait of Her Majesty in the Municipal Hall, and to lay out a garden to be named after Her Majesty. Over 1,500 rupees were subscribed on the spot.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL, 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mombassa arrived here this morning.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's Brissida left Singapore for Bombay on 24th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL, 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 3 22-32.
The Manchester market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 9-16
Bar Silver	24 15-16

MR. SANTO CRIMP, who recently visited Bombay to advise the Corporation upon questions of drainage and water-supply, has died of pneumonia.

THE passenger train from Kolar on Tuesday for Bombay took from the various mines of the Kolar Gold Fields 14 packages of gold valued at Rs. 8,14,140-6-0 for Bombay for shipment to London. This is the first instalment of the April output.

THE prisoners Churchly and Stephens have been committed to take their trial at the Madras High Court Sessions on charges of theft of gold amalgam. Millman Stephens who pleaded guilty at his first trial denies the charge now.

With reference to the accident to the Hon. Mr. H. M. Winterbotham, member of the Executive Council of the Government of of Madras, it has been found necessary to amputate the left arm above the elbow, as the elbow has been badly fractured.

The Secretary of State has decided that an officer who has completed the first period of seven years in command of a Native regiment cannot refuse to be re-employed, nor can he claim the right under Article 263 (c) Army Regulations, India, to reside in or out of India on unemployed or leave pay, to which he may be entitled, so long as he is eligible and is recommended for a further extension of command.

REPORTS from the famine districts of Bombay show that the crops have yielded more than was expected when the estimates of relief expenditure were framed. It seems probable, therefore, that the cost of the relief operations during the current year may be kept well within one crore. A number of civil and military officers and subordinates have been drafted into the affected districts, so as to ensure full supervision.

ACCORDING to some curious statistics published last week in Berlin, it seems that during the past year Shakespeare's works have been played 571 times in Germany, Molieres 132, Schiller's 128, Rostand's 183, Sardou's 325, Bisson's 405, the "Dame de chez Maxime," by Georges Feydeau, 516; Ibsen's plays 387, and Bjornson's 59. At least one-third of the plays produced in Germany recently have been of foreign importation.

H. E. THE VICEROY'S ARRIVAL AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 24.

H. E. the Viceroy arrived to-day at Simla privately accompanied by Captains Wigram, and de Crespigney. Captain Watson was present on behalf of the Commander-in-Chief to receive His Excellency.

LARGE REDUCTIONS IN THE PLAGUE MORTALITY.

Further large reductions in the plague mortality occurred last week, the total deaths in India, falling from 8,429 to 6,304, in Bengal Districts. Deaths fell from 4,735 to 3,258 in Calcutta, from 548 to 389 in the North-West Provinces, from 939 to 662 in Bombay City, and from 714 to 602 in Bombay districts. Punjab alone returns material increase from 393 to 518. Karachi city had 211 deaths, Madras presidency 25, Central Provinces 1, Mysore State 34, Rajputana 9, and Kashmir 25.

PASSAGES FOR COLONEL LUMSDEN'S MEN.

Some time since, Colonel Lumsden applied for passages to South Africa for certain men of his corps returning to join Baden-Powell's Police, but there was no opportunity of sending them. Now passages are available in the ships which brought the Boer prisoners, but none of the men can be traced, Colonel Lumsden being on the way Home without leaving addresses.

CLOTHING AND RATIONS FOR BOER PRISONERS.

The scale of clothing and rations to be allowed to each Boer prisoner in India is issued and is on an extremely liberal scale, the men being found much like British privates with special additional comforts for Officers' Messes. The allowance includes bar soap for the officers.

PAY FOR BOER INTERPRETERS.

The pay at one pound per day with free rations and quarters has been sanctioned for interpreters accompanying each batch of Boer prisoners to India.

OFFICERS FOR NATIVE INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

The posting to native Regiments of the officers of British Corps, selected by the Commander-in-Chief for appointment to the Indian Staff Corps, will in future be left to the Lieutenant-Generals. Unattached list officers must serve one year with the British Regiment, in the Command to which they are first posted. They may, however, with His Excellency's sanction, be thereafter transfered for posting to Native regiments in another command, when this is considered desirable.

CASUALTIES IN CHINA.

Detailed casualty list of the action fought by the 4th Punjab Infantry, near Shan-haik-wan, China, on the 20th instant, has reached Simla. It includes :—Killed—Major Browning and one sepoy. Wounded—seven sepoys and also Lieutenant Stirling—latter slightly.

The list also includes three sepoys of various corps, who died of disease.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIEGE TRAIN RETURNS FROM CHINA.

SIMLA, APRIL 23.

It has been decided to send home the siege train from China, the bullocks to be sold locally, but No. 15 Company Southern Division Garrison Artillery, proceeds to India, replacing No. 11 Company Southern Artillery due for home.

The following proceed from India :—Lieutenant Gillespie, 3rd Rifle Brigade, and Captain Arnold, 1st Wiltshires, to England, and Captain Hogg, 2nd Connaught Rangers to South Africa.

General Maitland, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, leaves on the 28th instant for home.

Brigadier General Hailes, Commanding Allahabad is granted two months' leave, Lieutenant-Colonel Coxhead, R. A., Officiating.

Majors Nurse, 13th, and Searle, 15th, Bombay Infantry, have been granted two months' leave each.

Major Burt, R. A., we understand, will shortly be confirmed as Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India.

General Sir Power Palmer took upon himself the executive of his office as Extraordinary Member of the Viceroy's Council on Monday at Simla.

The bounties which are being offered to short service men in selected British Infantry regiments in India are applicable only to corporals and privates.

Among the inquiries addressed by time-expired British soldiers now serving in India, is one asking whether men with nine years' service (six abroad) will be sent home if they desire to leave; and whether, also, when the war in South Africa is ended, these men will be allowed to go home. In reply the "Pioneer" states that exchanges are permissive, and a number have recently been sanctioned by the War Office. When the war is over, the normal conditions of service will be reverted to, and men will be permitted to return to England after six years' service abroad, under King's Regulations, paragraph 816. Short service men will, with due regard to trooping arrangements, be sent to England as soon as the restrictions on transport to the Reserve are removed.

Captain Daly, 4th Burma Battalion, died at Coonoor on the 21st instant from paralysis, with sudden stoppage of the heart's action.

Lieutenant James, 1st Punjab Cavalry, is appointed Quarter-Master of the Khyber Rifle Corps, and will act as Adjutant of the 1st Battalion of the Corps, vice Lieutenant Bickford, who officiates as Second-in-Command of the 2nd Battalion in place of Captain E. Krikpatrick, on furlough.

Captain Cook, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, has been appointed Commandant of a Camel Cadre, vice Captain Palmer, 5th Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant Lindsey, 3rd Sikhs, proceeds at once to Uganda.

Twenty-five representative sets of uniforms of the native army have been sent to the Exhibition which opens at the Crystal Palace on May 2nd.

Relief will be given from the Royal Patriotic Fund to the families of Indian public followers who died on service in the Boer War.

The appointment of Havildar Major in the Madras Infantry Regiments has been abolished, but the present incumbents will retain their appointments until they are absorbed.

The Government of India have approved of (a) amendments to all volumes of Army Regulations being published in India Army Circulars so as to admit of the discontinuance of the Standing General Orders now issued by the Commander-in-Chief; (b) India Army Circulars being issued monthly instead of fortnightly as at present; (c) Government General Orders, General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief, Command Orders and Controller's circulars being issued uniformly once a week, orders of special importance being published separately when necessary.

ARRIVALS, APRIL 24.—Supple, Colonel, Bombay R.A.M.C., on duty, from South Africa.

Lamb, Major, Bombay Cheshire Regiment, on duty, from Quetta.

DEPARTURES, APRIL 24.—Newnham, Major, Bombay Cantonment Magistrate, on duty, to Lucknow.

Cole, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay E.I. Force, off leave, to Erinpura.

Gordon, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal, 5th Bombay Cavalry, on leave, to Australia.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE COTTON MARKET.

THE FUTURE OF SHIPPING.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

Contrary to the expectation generally entertained at the opening of the present year, cotton during the past month has declined, with more or less violent fluctuations, from 5 3-16d. to 4 19-32d. Business throughout the month has naturally been difficult, though in the first three weeks a fairly distributed but rather miscellaneous demand was experienced. The free buying during December and January left shippers to the larger Eastern outlets well supplied with most standard cloths—unfortunately at prices that look dear at the close of March. Makers, however, are firm, and their quotations have not followed the reduced value of raw cotton. As the month closes there are signs in some directions that orders are running low. Buyers during the earlier portion of the month were ready to take advantage of any reduction in raw cotton values to place such business as they had. When, however, each drop, though succeeded by a rally, was subsequently followed by a further drop, the market became sick, and during the last ten days business has been extremely difficult. A further cause of disorganisation in both the raw cotton and cloth markets has been the suspense in China. As the month closes a more hopeful feeling exists, and a disposition is shown to secure further moderate supplies for that market. A not inconsiderable cause of business depression has been the failure of the peace negotiations in South Africa. A cessation of hostilies would lead to a considerable demand for commodities to rebuild and develop the country, while the reopening of the gold mines would have a beneficial effect on financial business.

The statistical position of cotton is still difficult to determine. The chief authorities do not change their views. Mr. Henry Neill, in particular, has reiterated his prophecy of a shortage later in the season. Manchester, however, seems to believe that Mr. Neill's figures are based on an assumed larger consumption of cotton than the present trade outlook warrants. It is becoming evident that there will be a large proportion of inferior grade cotton in the present crop, and that higher "points on" for selection will be the rule; and therefore it seems as if the trade will be again at the mercy of the speculators through the present season. The Bank rate has not varied during the month, and the exchanges, with the exception of Brazilian, have not shown marked fluctuations; but the price of silver is quoted at a substantial reduction. The prices of raw cotton in Liverpool have shown a distinctly downward tendency, both for American and Egyptian. The lowest price of futures was touched on March 28, and the highest on February 28.

The month has been characterised by an unsettled market for all grades of cloth, owing partly to the uncertainty of the general political outlook, but chiefly to the unexpected and continued fall in cotton values and imposibility of forecasting the probabilities of the present season's crop. Makers of standard cloths began the month with, as a rule, more or less business still in hand though their engagements were probably less than buyers were led to expect. During the earlier portion of the month a fair amount of fresh business was secured for the smaller Indian outlets and in light-weight bleaching goods for Calcutta; but large lines of shirtings or dhooties were seldom heard of, though later in the month a fair business in shirtings for Madras was secured. Buying for Japan and Singapore also took place, but not on a free scale. Comparatively little fresh business for China was secured, though a sorting-up demand was more or less in evidence. Engagements for this market still exist on a fairly liberal scale, and goods are going forward against them. In T-cloths and Mexican a fair amount of business was put through in the earlier part of the month, and makers are still well engaged. For the Levant and Egypt some buying was done in the first three weeks of the month, but at the close the demand had fallen off. In printing and finishing cloths Burnley makers seem to have been able to keep their looms fairly well occupied, specially in wider cloths. Nelson makers have had poor business throughout. Towards the close of the month, and with a lower range of values, more disposition to lay down stocks of cloths for finishing purposes has been evident in the home trade. Heavy goods have remained dull.

IN the yarn department trade has not been satisfactory. Home users, in view of the probable further decline in values, have bought sparingly from day to day, and though in this way a fair turnover has been secured, business has never been on a free scale. A future has been the recovery of margin by spinners, yarns not having followed the reduction in raw cotton prices; 30's to 36's twist and 32's to 50's weft have been in chief demand, while the lower counts have been more or less neglected. Shipping yarn in both single and doubled descriptions have been in poor demand for China, Japan, and India, and gassed yarns have been specially quiet. Continental and Levant demand for bundled yarns has been on a smaller scale than during the previous month. The cotton outlook is still obscured, but the general opinion is that there will be enough to keep machinery going. During the second and third weeks of the month spinners were more free buyers than at its close when at lower prices, bottom seemed still unreached. The bearish sentiments in America during the month induced free offerings from Southern holders, and the visible supply at the close of the month shows a considerable increase as compared with the same period last year.

At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Shipping held in London last week Sir Thomas Sutherland drew the attention of shipowners and builders to a point which has been often refered to for some time past in this column. He reminded them that when the important transport service for the war in South Africa should no longer be required the shipping industry would have to look to general trades and the prosperity of the country to fill the vacuum, and he added: "I do not know whether the vacuum is likely to be filled in a satisfactory manner, nut if not, then I am afraid that we can no longer afford to pay those tall prices for ships which shipbuilders have been revelling in for the last two or three years." At such a representative assembly of shipbuilders and owners, and with an eminent shipbuilder and owner in the chair, it was not likely that Sir Thomas Sutherland would express himself more positively, but the inference is very clear. Already freights are at a point where only bare expenses can be made, and in many cases not even that is possible. Last week's launches numbered thirteen steamers, five of which average 6,000 tons carrying capacity each; the others vary from about 2,200 to about 4,500 tons. These come on to a market already demoralised, and to add to the agony, boats are being released from Government employ weekly. It is very doubtful whether owners have yet fully realised the position, for some managing owners still persist in sending their boats out unfixed, but when the accounts for some of the voyages that are now being made come to be settled up it will be made painfully clear. Unless something unforeseen should occur, such as another war requiring a large transport service, the shipping trade cannot escape a period of very severe depression, and the depression is likely to last for a considerable time because overbuilding is combined with waning trade. Prices of coal, iron, and seel are undoubetdly coming down rapidly. The shipowners may look for some relief in this direction, and cheaply built steamers may soon be able to run without serious loss, but owners who have committed themselves to new tonnage at extreme prices will have a trying time.

The amount of new tonnage reported as having been ordered at Scotch shipbuilding yards last month reaches a total of about 22,000 tons, an improvement on the quantity declared in January and February, which was only 25,000 tons altogether. It is understood, however, that some further engagements were entered into which have not been made public. There can be no doubt, nevertheless, that the new contracts since the begining of this year fall short of the amount of tonnage launched, and it is believed that shipowners are still holding back orders as if they expected to place them at lower prices, notwithstanding the considerable fall which has already taken place. The tonnage put into the water last month in Scotland wa 36,780 tons, against 61,600 tons in February and 13,970 tons in January, making an aggregate for the three months of 112,350 tons, against 99,930 tons in the first quarter of 1900, 117,940 tons in 1899, and 82,550 tons in 1898. Amongst the vessels launched in March was a screw steamer of 6,730 tons for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, one of 3,600 tons for the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, one of 3,600 tons for Nova Scotia owners, and one of 2,800 tons for owners at Bilbao. Two steamers, respectively of 2,500 and 1,600 tons, were launched, the former on the Clyde and the latter at Dundee, for Messrs. Elder, Dempster, and Co., of Liverpool. At Dundee also a wooden barque-rigged steamer was sent off the stocks for the National Antarctic Expedition.

The proposal of the Spanish Government to enforce its hitherto unexercised right of taxing the religious orders, established under the terms of the Concordat with the Vatican, is discussed by the "Imparial," which protests against the attempts of the clerical party and of the opposition, represented by the Epoca to arouse religious passions respecting what is purely an economic question. The Concordat stipulates only that such orders shall be taxed neither more nor less heavily than lay associations, and that establishments devoted to charitable and educational work shall be exempt. This last provision, it is urged, relates to education as a form of charity, and does not apply to convents whose pupils pay fees, usually heavy ones. The orders in question have so far paid no taxes either on their real property or on the industries which they exercise, with the result that competition of the lay with the clerical producer, which owing to the latter's command of unpaid labour, would in any case be difficult, is in certain trades rapidly becoming impossible. Among the services and industries chiefly threatened are named the teaching profession and the chocolate and soap manufactures. In the gold-embroidering, lithographing, printing, and other trades large numbers have already been thrown out of employment, and widespread distress has been caused. The "Imparcial" demands that the religious communities, which claim to live under the protection of the public liberties, should submit to the common law, and not make use of it in order to place themselves in a position of privilege."

At a mass meeting of the Lanarkshire colliery engine-keepers, now on strike, held in Hamilton the secretary reported that about 30,000 men throughout Scotland had been thrown idle by the dispute. At over twenty collieries the demand for an eight hours' day had been conceded, but these were chiefly small firms, including only one firm in the Coalmasters' Association. Consequently the men would have to fight the Coalmasters' Association as a body. The cost to the coalmasters of the proposed change from a ten to an eight hours' working day he estimated at one-half a farthing per ton. An agreement has been entered into whereby the miners on the one hand are pledged to refuse to work under engine-keepers who may be engaged to take the places of any of the men on strike, and the engine-keepers on the other hand are pledged to take similar action during disputes which may arise affecting the miners.

JEHANGIR.

ON Tuesday evening the Committee who have had the running of this very successful burlesque met together for the last time to pass the accounts. The result has been most gratifying to the recipients of the profits and most praiseworthy to all those who worked so hard for our well deserving charities. Although the expenses were exceedingly heavy no less than Rs. 2,248-7-6 have been handed over to the funds of the Cathedral Schools as the result of the first series of performances, while the last productions on behalf of the St. George's Hospital have swelled the funds of the Nursing establishment by Rs. 1,027-4-6.

ESPLANADE BAND STAND FUND

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of Rs. 17 collected at Wellington House, Mereweather Road, on account of the Fund.

The Band, Oxford Light Infantry, by kind permission of Colonel Eccles and the Officers of the Regiment, will perform under the direction of Mr. Bradley, a choice selection of Music at 5-45 p. m. on Saturday next. Programmes will be published and circulated free.

Chairs will be provided in the enclosure, near the Band, and reserved for subscribers and their friends, who are invited to occupy them.

Anyone interested in collecting subscriptions for the Fund can have forms for the purpose on application to.—

A. T. SOUNDY.
Hon. Treasurer

RETURN OF CEYLON MOUNTED INFANTRY.

THE P. & O. Co.'s China Mail Steamer "Bengal," (Captain S. Barcham) which sailed yesterday for Shanghai via Colombo, with the China and Australian mails, has taken on board, besides other passengers, Lieut. Lewis, Lieut. Cotesworth, and twenty-three privates of the Ceylon Mounted Infantry, who formed part of the Escort with the Boer prisoners, who arrived here on Tuesday by the Hawarden Castle.

MAHABLESHWAR RACES.

Provided the Stewards of the W. I. T. C. sanction the step, the following clause will be added to the general conditions:—When the weight is under 9st. 7lbs., native boys will be allowed to ride.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL AT MAHI KANTHA.

OWING to the demise of H. H. the late Maharaja Saheb of Mahi Kantha, the meeting to be held regarding a memorial to the late Queen-Empress was postponed. The State Dewan, Rao Bahadur Kalianrai J. Bakshi presided over a meeting held on the 14th instant, and the proceedings were opened by Azum Kalianrai Laxmishankar, the Naib Dewan. Speeches were also made by several other gentlemen. The president then put before the meeting the scheme he had formed regarding the scale of subscriptions with a view to give everyone an opportunity of subscribing. The minimum was fixed at one anna and the maximum at Rs. 25. A resolution was passed unanimously to raise funds on the lines proposed and to send the same to the central fund for the whole agency. A handsome sum was subscribed at once, after which the proceedings were closed. Steps are being taken with a view to invite subscriptions from the interior of the State.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from al Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	2	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	9	34
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	14	6	6
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	11	2	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipara, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	21	14	39
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	18	2	12
G Mahim and Worli	11	9	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	22
Total	78	49	172
Total plague deaths to date	94,329	78,738	
Same date last year	72	49	254

BANDORA.

There was 1 attack and 1 death recorded from plague within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Tuesday.

MILITARY WEDDING AT COLABA.

YESTERDAY afternoon at the pretty little Catholic Church of the Garrison at Colaba a very picturesque military wedding took place when Mary Beatrice, the elder daughter of Major J. P. Barry, I. M. S., was married to Capt. George Stoddart, R. A., son of Colonel Stoddart, I. S. C., retired. Both bride and the bridegroom, who is the Adjutant of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, are well known and popular in Bombay and there was a goodly gathering of guests in the little Church before half past five when the ceremony was solemnized. The high and side altars were beautifully decorated with flowers and the candles were lighted. The altar rails and pulpit were festooned with flowers and greenery and a profusion of plants lined each side of the aisle, along which crimson cloth was laid. The wedding was a "white" one, the bridegroom and the military and naval officers among the guests being in white uniform. At the entrance to the Church the fine band of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry was stationed, their services having been kindly placed at the disposal of Major and Mrs. Barry by Colonel Eccles and the Officers of the Regiment. A party of gunners with three buglers were also stationed at the Church door. The approach of the bride was heralded by a bugle call and the band played the bridal music from Lohengrin. The bride entered the Church leaning on the arm of her father, and looked charming in a handsome dress of Duchesse satin with a long court train. She carried a large and very beautiful bouquet. The bridesmaids were Miss Kathleen Barry, sister of the bride and Miss Benn and they were gowns of Crepe de Chine over eau de nil silk. Their hats were trimmed to correspond. Captain Castle, R. A., acted as groomsman. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father George, S. J., assisted by the Rev. Father Adams, S. J., the chief officiating priest being in full vestments. The ceremony was brief and for the most part was conducted in Latin according to the usage of the Catholic Church. At the close Father George addressed a few words of counsel to the bride and bridegroom and invoked a blessing upon them. Thereafter the register was signed and the bridal party left the church to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March played by the band. In the porch the Artillerymen had formed up on either side and with their carbines and fixed bayonets made an archway under which the happy couple passed. Here another party of Gunners removed the horses from the carriage, which Captain Stoddart and his bride entered, and manning a long drag rope, drew the carriage smartly to the residence of the bride's parents at Colaba Point.

After the ceremony Major and Mrs. Barry held a reception at their bungalow at Colaba.

Captain and Mrs. Stoddart subsequently departed on their honeymoon for Ahmednagar and they will afterwards proceed to Kashmir.

The band of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry played admirable music during the evening.

The bride and bridegroom were the recipients of a large number of handsome and valuable presents of which the following is a list :—

AMONGST the many handsome wedding presents were the following:—The Officers, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, a victoria; Captain Chandler, R.I.M., a travelling clock in case; Colonel Parker, I.M.S., entree dish and cake basket; Major and Mrs. Lyons, I.M.S., silver combination cheese server; Mr. Cadell, I.C.S., fruit epergne, silver and mother-o'-pearl; Colonel and the Misses Bruce Seton, silver and ivory paper knife; Mr. A. C. Payne, peg measure; Mr. and Mrs. Gray, I.C.S., silver card case; Mrs. S. D. Sassoon, case of silver buttons, hook and shoe-horn; Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Stevens, pair of silver sweet dishes; Captain and Mrs. C. S. Fellows, I.S.C., silver pin tray; Colonel and Miss Anderson silver parasol handle; Mr. W. Bell, pair silver enamel rings; Mr. and Mrs. Quicke, silver sugar caster; Mr. T. J. Bennett, inlaid art table; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hamilton, Kanara carved umbrella handle; Mrs. and Miss F. Rustom Framna, silver tea set; Major Lloyd-Jones, I. M. S., silver powder box; Major Hildebrand, R. E., silver butter dish complete; Mr. Paul Mathews, silver card case; Mr. and Mrs. Edwardes, I. C. S., silver hair pin box; Mr. and Mrs. Wagstaff, silver sunshade handle; Captain and Mrs. Beauchamp, R. I. M. gold and pearl lace pin; Miss Price, silver preserve spoon; Captain and Mrs. Evans, I. M. S, silver sweet dish; Lieutenant-Colonel Harwood, R. A. M. C., silver mounted claret jug; Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Moos, silver sweet epergne; Miss S. Lamb, Worcester China menus; Mr. R. A. Lamb, I. C. S., Japanese embroidered screen and cheque; Colonel Baker I. M. S., dressing bag; Colonel Hatch, I. M. S., pair of silver muffineers; Mrs. F. W. Stevens, silver cruet stand; Mr. R. E. Holland, I. C. S. Canton silver vase; Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Burns, pair of silver art candlesticks; Mr. P. Byrne, combined card tray and flower stand; Miss Benn, silver peg measure; Mr. C. C. Kernick, turquoise and pearl necklet; Mr. W. B. Roberts, I.S.C. set of silver wine labels; Miss MacDonald, gold and pearl initial brooch; Mrs. and Major Crimmin, I.M.S. a set of four silver sweet dishes; Miss Reynolds, satin and silver centre-piece; Mr. Fernandez, tantalus; Mrs. and Major C. B Mayne, R.E., point lace handkerchief; Mrs. R. L. Mathews, B. lace kerchief; Mrs. Walter Smith, hand embrodered table centre; Miss Crofton, Chota hazri tray cloth; Mr. F. C. Remington, a framed water-colour, Miss Kelly, jacket and thin lace handkerchiefs; Mr. Hogan, cushions and chair knot; Mr. John Campbell silver kettle and spirit stand; Mr. Hogan, clock; Colonel MacCarthie I.M.S., cheque; Mrs. and Major Childe, silver bowl; Dr. F. E. Davar, silver Japanese vase; Mrs. Kelly, silver Umbrella handle; Mr. Lovat Fraser, set of silver ash trays; Mrs. and Miss A. F. Turner, silver sweet dish; Mrs. and Capt. H. A. Young, R. A., silver sweet dish; Mrs. and Major Herbert I.M.S., silver sweet dish; Mrs. and Capt. Howell R.A.M.C., reading lamp; Lieut. W. Petre, R. N., silver butter dish; Mr. and Mrs. A. Lucas, I.C.S., silver mounted powder box; Col. and Mrs. Stoddart, cheque; Miss Stoddart, a painting; Mrs. Barry, sewing machine; Major Barry, piano; Miss K. Barry, hand car and set of hand-painted sketches; Master Jack Barry, silver toilet lamp; from the bride to bridegroom, silver cigarette box; from the bridegroom to bride, diamond crescent.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. INDIPENDENTE.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer "Indipendente," Captain S. Auposso, sailing on the 26th inst., from Victoria Dock No. 3 shed. Passengers are requested to be in Victoria Dock 2-30, sharp for the inspection by the Health officer :—

FOR SUEZ—Mr Ahmed

FOR PORTSAID—Mr and Mrs Highcazony

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Mrs Alexander
Mrs Grimberg

FOR VENICE OR GENOA.

Col and Mrs Abott
Mr Baid
Rev Baukart
Mr Braddon
Mrs Bernardini
Major and Mrs Burton
Mr Burton and Master Mutzker
Mrs Clarke
Capt Chesney
Mrs Colonello and 2 children
Mr Debourne
Mr Debrett
Mr Dracott
Capt Fearnside
Capt Fletcher
Mr and Mrs Hotz and 2 daughters
Mr Keatinge and 3 daughters
Mrs Lincoln
Capt Meack
Dr Mirza
Miss Morrison
Mr Norman
Miss Piedune
Mrs Ross and three children
Miss Sorabjee
Mr Schiller
Dr Suter
Mr Vakil
Lt Col Waters
Miss Waller
Mr and Mrs Welby
Mr and Mrs Wishaw
Mr Williams
Miss Williams
Rev Mother Superior Mary Darothea
Sister Mary Ida
40 Deck Passengers

POST OFFICE EMPLOYEES' GRIEVANCES,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As extensive additions are being made in the General Post Office may we ventilate our grievances in not being provided with any room wherein we can take our meals, and in not having a place in which to sleep when we are on night duty—except on office tables. As it is, we work under unfavourable and unhealthy conditions. The rooms are dark and have to be illuminated by gas even by day, and are besides, ill-ventilated. The Sorting and Parcel Departments are a dungeon during the day-time and an inferno by night. Our considerate Postmaster has somehow overlooked our needs, but we feel certain that when you interest yourself on our behalf that our comfort will be considered. We thank you very much for the grievances you have exposed and had redressed.

On behalf of the Hindoo, clerks.—

H. P. PHATAK,

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

SATURDAY RACES.

Yachts handicap (2nd) race for Col. H. W. Boyd's cup to start with time in hand, first yacht at about 2-45 p.m. Course No 3.

Ship's boats (service rig) race to start at 3 o'clock. Course No. 6.

'Tomtit' class race (ordy.) and 'Tomtit' class h'cap race (2nd) for Col. Boyd's cup. Start at 3-30, Course No. 6.

Entries for all the above races will close at noon on Friday.

PROFESSOR JACKSON AND THE PARSEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Professor Jackson, the learned Scholar of the Avesta literature, having delivered a series of most interesting lectures on the Zoroastrian religion, has departed from this place. I should now like to ask the question as to what is the outcome of these lectures? No doubt they were very learned, very entertaining and very instructive; no doubt they were listened to with rapt attention by very large audiences, whose enthusiasm knew no bounds, yet the question remains to be asked what is the outcome of these lectures?

Unless there is some solid result to show for them, the religious enthusiasm created by the lectures might do more harm than good, because it might be followed by a corresponding reaction. Nothing is so cheap and easy as loud applause and shouting at a public meeting. What is wanted is some solid result, some lasting good, something which the future generation of Parsees might point to as the memorial of Professor Jackson's visit to Bombay.

Excepting a few Zend and Pehlvi Scholars, the Parsees as a community cannot escape the charge of having been neglectful of the study of their religion. It is very surprising that while in matters political, social and educational the Parsees of Bombay have always aspired to take the leading part, they have done ever so little for their own religion. There are a number of questions connected with Zoroastrianism which await solution. For instance, the age of Zoroaster is still a matter of dispute. The learned American, in one of his lectures, candidly confessed that there was lack of sufficient data to arrive at a correct judgment as to the age of Zoroaster. A subject of such paramount importance to Parsees must necessarily engage their closest attention. They must, if possible, take it on themselves to carry on reasearches in connection with their religion, instead of relying exclusively upon the labours of European and American Scholars. Persia and Afghanistan present a vast field for researches in cuneiform inscriptions. The patient and laborious researches of European scholars like Burnouf and Sir Henry Rawlinson ought to be a stimulating example to Parsee Scholars of the Avesta literature. There can be little doubt that if sufficient funds could be collected and a research expedition sent out under the guidance of a Scholar like Professor Jackson, the party might stumble upon some fragments of ancient history which might throw some new light on the question.

Although the fears of the orthodox party who believe that the Zoroastrian religion will be extinguished in a few years are groundless, it cannot be denied that the Parsees have neglected the study of their religion too long. It is now time for them to wake up from their sleep of ages and like a strong man throw off their apathy and weakness and gird up their loins for work. They have too long worshipped the Lower God—riches, honour, fame and frivolities called pleasure. The time has come when they should cease to worship these unholy gods when they should subordinate the purely material interests to the claims of religion. Dragged down by material ties, the average Parsee of to-day, it must be confessed, is singularly ignorant of his religion. This lamentable state of affairs is the outcome of purely secular instruction, minus the much needed moral and religious training which Parsee youths receive in our schools and colleges. The Parsees are very proud of the simplicity of Zoroaster's moral and ethical teachings. But it is idle to do so, since they would not teach the same to their children. Almost with Shakespearian brevity and terseness, Zoroaster has condensed his moral and ethical code in three words which mean be good in thought, word and deed. But 'Humata,' 'Hukhta' and 'Huveresta' must not be an idle formula, cold and lifeless. It must be invested with a living force and instilled into the mind of young Zoroastrians while at school. The attention of the young must be directed to the necessity of right living, of devotion and of understanding religious truths.

Professor Jackson although a staunch Christian, as he avowed himself to be, at one of his lectures, took immense trouble to expound to the Parsees the beauty of their religion. What return, then, are the Parsees prepared to make to him in gratitude for his labours? Is it not the duty of the Parsees to commemorate his visit to Bombay in some suitable form and what form could be better than raising a fund in his name to be called the 'Jackson Memorial Fund' with the object of sending out a research expedition to Persia and Afghanistan? A community, one of the members of which is prepared to give away thirty lacs of rupees for the common benefit of all Indians, will that community fail to subscribe to a fund for an object so intimately connected with their ancient faith? It would be a slur on the Parsee community if they do. The Parsee Panchayat should at once take the lead in the matter and make an appeal to the Parsees for funds and I am sure there will be a prompt and generous response.—

Yours, &c.,

April 25. MANEKJI KAVASJI PATEL.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held yesterday afternoon, Mr. T. W. Cuffe presided, and there were also present Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Messrs. J. Macdonald, H. G. Gell, G. Lund, Fazulbhoy Visram, Sundernath D. Khote, Hajee Yousuff Hajee Ismail, K. N. Wadia, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, and Dr. K. E. Dadachanjee.

FERGUSSON ROAD AND PAREL SEWERAGE.

The Municipal Commissioner in his letter stated that in response to the invitation of tenders for the works in laying air mains, sealed sewer mains, &c., in connection with the Fergusson Road and the Parel Sectional Sewerage District, three tenders had been received and they worked out on tabulation as follows :—

1. Messrs Marsland Price & Co.	Rs.	86,124
2. Richardson and Cruddas	„	92,861
3. Sorabji Shapurjee & Co.	„	93,819

As the tender of Messrs. Marsland Price and Co. was the lowest, he requested the sanction of the Standing Committee to its acceptance at rates aggregating Rs. 86,124, plus Rs. 9,551 for road repairs. The amount required for the work has been provided for in the Loan Works Budget for 1901-1902.

The lowest tender as recommended by the Commissioner was sanctioned.

COMPLAINTS ABOUT THE WATER SUPPLY.

When the committee considered the memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding the statement showing details of the storage and consumption of water in the Municipal lakes, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said that last week the residents of Colaba complained that the supply of water there was not only intermittent but insufficient. The residents of Khetwaly and Girgaum complained this week that they had scanty water during the week. Similar complaints came from different quarters of the town.

UNFILTERED WATER.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji in accordance with a notice moved: (a) That owing to the presence of a considerable amount of Albuminoid Ammonia which is considered the worst of the impurities of drinking water, and also owing to the increase in the number of colonies of Bacteria, the Standing Committee are of opinion that the unfiltered Tulsi water is not potable. (b) That the Commissioner be requested to stop the supply of the unfiltered Tulsi water for drinking purposes in hot months till after the break of the monsoon or the completion of required filter-beds at the Malabar Hill Reservoir.'" In support of his motion Dr. Dadachanji said that every year during the hot months, when the level of the water was rather low, there were found some impurities and vegetable matter in the lakes. The water was of a dark muddy colour, and had a peculiar taste, and such water was pronounced to be unwholesome. From the Malabar Hill Reservoir, filtered water mixed with unfiltered water was delivered in the town, where fever was raging to such a fearful extent. Fever was again rife among servants on the Pedder Road. There were no miasmas nor malarial mosquitoes to be found there, and the fever there was attributed to impure drinking water, as it was delivered from the reservoir. The people there used well water saying that the water as it came through the pipes was muddy and contained all sorts of impurities. The quantity of albuminoid ammonia and the algae and bacteria was enormous. Dr. Dadachanji was of opinion that especially during the hot months, unfiltered water ought not to be delivered to the town.

Mr. S. D. Khote said that no doubt the water was bad, but the question was what was to be done in the matter. He moved an amendment to the effect that Dr. Dadachanjee's motion should be referred to the Municipal Commissioner for favour of remarks.

Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram seconded the amendment.

Sir Bhalchandra thought that unfiltered water might only be supplied for ordinary domestic use.

but not for drinking purposes. The Commissioner might notify when drinking water was to be delivered.

Mr. Macdonald thought it was not practicable to do so.

Mr. Khote's amendment was then carried.

COMPROMISE OF LEGAL CHARGES.

The Municipal Commissioner informed the Committee that as asked by the Corporation he had arranged with the Municipal Solicitors a compromise of Rs. 21,000 for their original bill of Rs. 26,500 for the amendment of the Municipal Act. He requested that the Corporation be recommended to sanction the payment of the sum from surplus cash balance.

The committee sanctioned the proposal.

After transacting other business the Committee adjourned.

LANDED PROPERTY IN INDIA AT PRESENT.—ITS EFFECTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It must have been apparent that as long as there was established rule either of Hindoos or Mahomedans, the State had recognised the proprietary rights in land of the cultivator and that the claim of the King was a light land-tax to be paid in kind. But under the latter Mahomedan Emperors, where there were tyranny, anarchy and lawlessness, the tax was gradually increased though property in land was not at first denied. Afterwards, when the worst rule followed, or rather, when there was no established rule, the viceroys and governors of provinces began to assert proprietary rights in land, when there was neither the Emperor nor Ryot able to oppose him. At such a time, the Englishmen came for trading, but were tempted to acquire territory. They were ignorant of the language, the history, the manners and the institutions of the country. So they soon adopted the theories and maxims of the Mahomedan rulers as regards their right in land. They mistook the Zemindars and Talookdars, who were employed as contractors by the native rulers to collect the revenue, as real landowners and supposed the cultivators to be their tenants. By the Permanent Revenue Settlement of 1793, the Zemindar was made owner of the land on condition of paying certain rent for ever to the British Government. By this change, though the revenue to the Government was secured, the cultivators lost their rights. Sir Edward Colebrooke described the effects of the Zemindary settlement thus:—The errors of the Permanent Settlement were two-fold; first in the sacrifice of what may be denominated the yeomanry, by merging all village rights, whether of property or occupancy, in the all devouring recognition of the Zemindar's paramount property in the soil and secondly in the sacrifice of the peasantry by one sweeping enactment which left the Zemindar to make his settlement with them on such terms as he might choose to require."

As regards the Madras and the Bombay Presidencies, the Ryotwari system was introduced. The Government fixes the rent with each cultivator without a middleman. It has the power of increasing the assessments at certain periods. The cultivator has the privilege of relinquishing his lands. Now, this system implies that the Government is the proprietor of the soil. Again, its right to increase the assessment destroys the right of the cultivator to the permanent holding of his land. The privilege is exercised at a time when the land is unproductive to him. He is practically reduced to the position of a tenant holding a lease for a number of years. He can also claim remission of revenue in years of distress. This system changed the status of the cultivator from a proprietor to a tenant. This loss of status was accompanied with rebellion in Southern India when the system was first introduced. Certain poligars who were hereditary chiefs were asked to pay more to the Government every year. They rebelled and fought for their rights. Out of the eighty poligars of the territories ceded by the Nizam in 1800, only forty were managing their estates in 1807. An attempt to raise the rates in Malabar was followed by an open rebellion. The rules were then reduced. "The survey," says Sir George Campbell, "was very rough in Madras and the rates were certainly too high."

This system at one stroke turned the claim of the State into land-rent, which was land-tax in former times. Thereby, the claims of the cultivators were usurped to some extent. Again, the Government must make minute calculations to fix and adjust the rent which each cultivator should pay. This is a very delicate and difficult task. "The chief evil is this; that it is impossible to work a most complicated system and to collect from many hundreds of thousands of ryots a revenue, expressed in a multitude of items, without the intervention of a host of native subordinates. The revenue could never be exactly collected," the grant of remissions to individuals who can show some excuse for non-payment is still a recognised part of the system and as it is totally impossible that the collector can really master every such case, many abuses necessarily prevail."—Sir George Campbell: So in some cases, the State due may be less than rent, in others, it may encroach upon the wages and profits of the cultivator. Soon after the introduction of this system in the Madras Provinces, the Board of Revenue had objected to its continuation. "The village or Mozawer system is as old as the age of Manu. From the age of men to the present day, the settlements have been made either with or through the head inhabitants. The advantage to be expected is facility of collection." This is the advantage to the State but to the cultivators also there would be less probability of undue increase in assessments and the charge will operate as a tax approximately proportioned to their incomes on profits. There would be less chance of corruption and oppression. Mr. Elphinstone was convinced of the defects of this system:—"The most striking defects in this mode of assessment are its uncertainty and its irregularity."

Again, this system reduces all classes to the same level. All are tenants, none is an independent landlord. Enormous civil establishments are required; and the officers and servants must be honest, intelligent and zealous.

As regard the North-Western Provinces it was found to be impracticable and unadvisable. "It turned out" says Campbell "that the machinery at the disposal of the Government was quite inadequate to the vastness of work which had been undertaken, and the attempt to obtain reliable revenue rates by a calculation of the value of the produce and cost of production was found to be fallacious and impossible." So the Government settled the revenue either with Talookdurs or with the heads of villages.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy when examined by Parliamentary Committee in 1831-2 about the conditions of the cultivators under the Zemindary system of Bengal and the Ryotwari system of the Madras Presidency answered: "Under both systems the condition of the cultivators is very miserable; in the one they are placed at the mercy of the Zemindar's avarice and ambition; in the other, they are subjected to the extortions and intrigues of the Surveyors and other Government revenue officers. I deeply compassionate them both."

The net result of these systems has been the increasing impoverishment of the country, the lowering of the standard of life of the poor classes, the weakening of the industrial body and utter recklessness in spending and marrying. The power of withstanding calamities is diminished. The mortality is increasing day-by-day. "The state of the population of India and China," says Mr. Walker, "affords a conclusive proof that there is not sufficient virtue in economic forces to keep population above the plane of extreme misery, if once it fall below the plane of comfort and decency of living." So, one must admit that the economic forces as at present constituted are not powerful enough to bring prosperity and wisdom to the country. Let another system of economic forces be tried. "We freely allow" says Mr. Ranade in "Indian Economics" "that an urgent Reform and a radical Reform is called for."

Here, I conclude for the present and if you allow me. I will try to suggest some remedies in the next letter.—Yours, &c,

ALPHA.

THE MODERN READER.

ONE cannot look at the present condition of authorship and the book market without coming to hopeful conclusions. It appears to be admitted on every hand that the reader of to-day has got almost to the end of his tether. For years he has been devouring fiction. In the beginning almost he learnt to skip. Latterly he has learnt to skim. He will receive five novels from his library on a Monday and turn up bright and sharp on Tuesday morning with a demand for five more. What has happened? There has been yawning and dawdling and toying with a paper-knife, and So-and-So, and So-and-So, and So-and-So, popular and successful writers though they be, have been set down in one person's mind for arrant bores or, at any rate, for authors "who somehow are not so good as they once were." In the end, and we believe the end is not far off, nausea will get the upper hand. There will be no opening of window and a casting out of inanity. There will be a letting down of blinds and a clearing out of rubbish at circulating libraries. Meanwhile it behoves the serious people, and particularly the people of genius, to work and wait, and not to complain. It behoves them too, to turn a deaf ear to the criticism of the day and to the publisher of the day, and, more than all, it behoves, them to look to it that such work as they produce is offered to the public squarely and fairly, and with an entire absence of puffery, artifice, and adventitious aids to sales. With a homoeopathic balance at one's bankers, or no balance at all, it is hard to resist the blandishments of the critic who tells you that with a little less thought, a little less consciousness, and a little less style, you have in you the makings of a really successful novelist. It is hard to resist the blandishments of the publisher who is equally sure about you. But in the long run the race is to you. In the long run, even the public taste may be to you. For in point of fact there are many reasons for doubting whether the public taste is anything like so black as latter-day writers and publishers have painted it.—"Outlook."

THE CONINGHAM CASE.

VERDICT FOR CO-RESPONDENT.

CONINGHAM BEHAVES VIOLENTLY.

DR. O'HARAN CHEERED.

THE Coningham-O'Haran divorce suit was brought to a close at Sydney on April 2.

His Honor in summing up said that no case had excited such public interest. It had been twice before the court, and on each occasion all the evidence had been published in the newspapers. He had no doubt that outside the court it had been from time to time, and from day to day, a matter of general comment in every place, and among all people. Unfortunately, too, in this case, the question of religion has been raised, and feeling had been undoubtedly excited and exasperated by reason of the questions that had arisen. He must most earnestly ask the jury to discard everything they had heard outside the court, and not only what they might have heard, but what they might have read in the former trial. They had to deal only with the evidence that was before them. Part of that evidence, which was given at the last trial, had been made evidence in this one by a shorthand writer being called upon to read portions of his notes of the last evidence. That part was evidence which they had to consider; but all other parts they must discard from their minds altogether, and deal with this case solely on the facts which had been sworn to. They were the sole judges of the question of fact, in respect of which they held a higher position than any judge of the Supreme Court. He had no right to interfere with the facts of the case, and he was quite certain that they would bring to the consideration of this case the same fearlessness and absolute impartiality, as between man and man, and party and party, that any judge would give to it if it were brought before him. The question came before them in a form that, he dared say, was somewhat unusual. It was not a case simply between the plaintiff and the co-respondent. Petitioner presented a petition to the Divorce Court for the dissolution of his marriage from his wife, and also prayed for damages on account of misconduct, which was the ground of asking for divorce. Accordingly the jury had sent down to them four issues for them to try. The first issue was the issue of marriage, and upon that there was no dispute at all. Mr. Coningham had put in evidence his marriage certificate. That proved he was married on 11th March, 1893. The fourth issue was of damages, and that depended upon whether they found that there had been misconduct or not. The question of damages he would leave out of present consideration. The real issues that they had to try were the second and third, viz., whether respondent, between 15th June, 1898, and 30th September, 1899, misconducted herself with Denis Francis O'Haran, the co-respondent, at St. Mary's Cathedral, and buildings adjacent thereto, at Sydney; and whether the co-respondent, between those dates, misconducted himself with the respondent. It could be said that respondent could misconduct herself with co-respondent, but that the co-respondent could not do likewise with respondent. In this case, however, this question did not arise at all, because Mrs. Coningham had gone into the box, and therefore whatever evidence she had given was evidence which they would have to consider both as regarded her, and as regarded the co-respondent. They had to look into the evidence and see whether it proved that Mrs. Coningham and Dr. O'Haran misconduct themselves on the dates and in the places which she named. The questions of conspiracy and handwriting, which had taken so much time, were merely incidental, and threw no light on this question of misconduct. The charge was one very easily made, but not very easily proved, for the simple reason that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred in which a charge was made they had only the statement of the person who made the charge, and the denial of the person against whom the charge was brought. In determining the issues the onus lay upon the petitioner to prove to their satisfaction that misconduct had occurred on the dates and at the places which Mrs. Coningham had mentioned. If he proved it, well and good, and, of course, their answer would be in the affirmative; but if he failed to do so, their answer would be in the negative. His Honor then proceeded to deal with the evidence. He said that in this case they had the practically uncorroborated testimony of Mrs. Coningham. He said practically uncorroborated, because he was going to refer to evidence which was called by the petitioner. Petitioner had called Mrs. Coningham's sister, Mrs. Bostock, to confirm her in two matters. He then called the witness O'Brien as to what took place on the 28th December, 1898, regarding a message being sent up to Dr. O'Haran. His Honor thought that if every person could be proved to have misconducted himself who had asked to see a baby, it would be rather hard, especially on the clergymen, who necessarily were thrown very largely in contact with mothers and people who attended church to have their children baptised. It was a matter entirely for them to consider as to what weight and value they could give to the evidence. Then Mr. Coningham, certainly with courage, and they might have doubt about the discretion of it, called Cardinal Moran. The Cardinal gave most emphatic evidence, not in confirmation of what Mrs. Coningham said, but a positive denial to every question concerning Dr. O'Haran. Then there was the boy Walsh, who gave evidence stating that there were eight or nine steps, instead of seventeen. As he was only at the Cathedral a short time, and left in March, 1898, and therefore before the events to which Mrs. Coningham had deposed had taken place, his evidence could be laid aside. The only other confirmation was Mrs. Bostock's evidence as to the 3rd of July, which to some extent bore out Mrs. Coningham's evidence. They would have to give it what weight they liked. There was nothing else. She did not say that she saw co-respondent and respondent together, but simply that he was absent during a part of vespers. She gave further corroboration in reference to another statement as to Dr. O'Haran's wish that if Mr. Coningham went to England with the cricket team, Mrs. Coningham should go into a convent. Dr. O'Haran distinctly denied that he had said to her (Mrs. Bostock) or to Mrs. Coningham that she should be placed in a convent if he (petitioner) went with a cricket team to England. These were the only two matters, as far as his mind went, and he had read the evidence very carefully, as to the corroboration of Mrs. Coningham's statement as to the committal of the offences at this particular time, and at this particular place. The question now came in whether they believed Mrs. Coningham's evidence as to the occasions on which she said misconduct took place. Well, the only way they could test her evidence, where they had it uncorroborated, was by fixing the particular date and the particular hour where misconduct had been alleged to have been committed. That had been done, or had been attempted to be done, in three instances, if not in four. He said if not four because at the last trial one date was fixed positively—the 29th of June—as a date, not on which misconduct was committed, but as one on which certain improper liberties were taken. At the last trial a large number of witnesses were called to prove that Dr. O'Haran, at the time stated, was some distance away, dining with some friends. When the case came on now Mrs. Coningham said "I made a mistake about the 29th: it was the 1st of July." The jury had to consider the evidence which was given at the former trial seeking to prove that Dr. O' Haran must have been away, and then at this trial the date had been shifted from 29th June to the 1st of July. This was one of the differences between the two cases. In the former case nothing was said about the 1st of April or the 30th April. These dates were never mentioned in the former case, according to the evidence given in this one. In this case, however, both these dates were brought in, and a large amount of evidence was given about the 30th of April, which was really the most important of the two dates. On the first date it was stated that the co-respondent was at Lewisham, and in reference to the 30th of April, at the hour Mrs. Coningham fixed, Dr. O' Haran was at Waitara. Mrs. Coningham said that misconduct took place on the 3rd of July. The first thing they would have to consider was whether the 3rd of July was a date which the parties really intended to fix at all. A written confession had been put in evidence. In that confession she said there was misconduct on the 3rd of July. Well, the word "July" and the word third were alleged by Mr. Want to have been erased and written over. There was no means of knowing what the actual erasure was. It was a matter for them to consider whether there was not some other date written there. There was a very important piece of evidence given by the petitioner himself to which he now drew their particular attention. The petitioner said that he had never told anyone to fix the 2nd of October as the date, but he afterwards admitted, when a piece of paper was shown to him, that he had written that what had taken place was on the 2nd of October. There was petitioner's own evidence. He had admitted when this paper was handed to him that the first act of misconduct had taken place on the 2nd of October, and they had got in this writtin confession an alteration of the words 3rd July. It was for them to determine whether there had been an alteration of the "2nd" into "3rd." Perhaps they could put two and two together, and form some conclusion as to what was the word written under the date of July. It might be very hard to say why an alteration was made, and the 2nd October fixed. His Honor carefully sifted the evidence concerning the dates. Respondent, he said, had sworn to an immense number of occasions, vaguely and indefinitely, on which she said misconduct was committed. It was very easy to make assertions of that kind, and to say that acts were committed at a spot where it was known that the co-respondent must necessarily have been at the time. Therefore, when it was said that misconduct took place at the presbytery, or the Cardinal's hall, they only had oath against oath. When it was possible to test occasions and bring parties to book, and to make them fix the hour and the spot, and they found that the witness had sworn falsely, then of course they must apply that knowledge to occasions where they would not be able to put the test. Determination of that matter was entirely in their hands. He dealt at length with the alleged conspiracy to levy black-mail. Letters had been put in to show that there was a combination between them, and the jury had to look at the writing of the letters and the question of conspiracy from two points of view. First, as to the writing of the letters, if they came to the conclusion that the letters really were written by Mrs. Coningham, then they had a case in which they found her swearing falsely, and swearing falsely in a matter clearly within her knowledge. Then it would be clear that there was such a combination. He could not impress upon them too often, and too clearly that what they had to do was to say "Aye" or "Nay" as to whether Mrs. Coningham was swearing the truth when she made those different charges. Was she telling the truth when she swore that misconduct was committed on such and such a date or not? It was to test her uncorroborated evidence on matters outside the actual misconduct that the letter and the question of conspiracy were really of importance in the case. In conclusion, his Honor said he was sure that the matters he had brought under their notice would be a crucial test, and whatever conclusion they came to, he did not think that that consideration would be altered by examining minutely the smaller discrepancies and contradictions that might be shown. He would leave them now to consider their verdict. He was sure that they would go into this matter very carefully and minutely, so as to really make up their minds where the truth lay. There was a great deal of public attention and public interest in this case, and everybody was anxious that they should speak authoritatively as to whether this charge was true or false. He would leave them to consider their verdict.

THE VERDICT.

The jury retired shortly after 3 o'clock, and returned into court at 5.18 with a verdict on the second and third issues in favour of the co-respondent, Dr. O'Haran. Loud applause followed this announcement. When order was restored his Honor thanked the jury for the patient attention they had given the case, and added, "I think it is fair to add that I altogether agree with the verdict arrived at."

While the foreman of the jury was being questioned by the associate petitioner fell forward on the table, sobbing violently. He suddenly jumped up, rushed to where Dr. O'Haran was sitting, and with a loud cry sprang upon him. Dr. O'Haran, however, evaded Coningham, who tripping over the seat, fell to the floor. The utmost confusion reigned. Several people fell upon Coningham, who was struggling and yelling, "Let me at him. Curse him. Struggling with the police and several civilians, Coningham was dragged out of the court.

The foreman of the jury stated as a rider to the verdict that they did not think there was sufficient evidence to prove conspiracy.

Immediately on his Honor retiring there was a wild rush of friends and sympathisers to congratulate Dr. O'Haran and his counsel. Priests there were by the score, and every face reflected the relief that was felt at the case having been so decided. Mr. Want put the finishing touches to his generalship by leading Dr. O'Haran and his friend to the judges's entrance, and the doors being thrown open the crowd poured out, but the far seeing counsel had meantime withdrawn Dr. O'Haran and a number of priests into a side room, and as the judge's entrance door clanged to behind the outgoing crowd the party made their way out of the main entrance at King-street. The exit was unexpected, and the result was that, there being no waiting crowd there, it was not until Dr. O' Haran and his friends reached the top of King-street that the first cheer was raised. As he crossed James's-square, through an avenue of curtseying and hand kissing and shaking ladies, to the accompaniment of "God bless you," a great crowd came rushing up. They cheered and cheered again, and the doctor took off his hat, only to find a score of people grab at the hand that held it. So they mobbed him, crowding round and blocking his way with an excited throng, from whom incessant cheers rang out. Slowly Dr. O'Haran, Mr. Want, Mr. Ralston, Mr. Slattery and many others made their way to the presbytery, where many, when the party disappeared, still waited on the off chance of another sight of him.

ASPECTS OF SEVILLE.

THERE are seven hundred streets in Seville, and there is hardly a street which has not some personal character of its own, or which does not add one more line to the elaborate arabesque of the city. One of my favourite aspects (says Mr. Arthur Symons, writing in the "Saturday Review,") for it is an aspect from which Seville looks most Eastern, is at just that point of the Paseo de Catalina de Riviera where it is joined by the Calle San Fernando. One sees the battlemented outer walls of the Alcazar with its low, square towers, the Giralda, the brown turrets of two or three churches, and then nothing but white walls and brown roofs, with a few bare branches rising here and there delicately against the sky, between the sharp, irregular outlines of the houses, all outlined in bright white. One can fancy a whole Kremlin or Hradshin clustered inside that low, white, battlemented wall; outside which the dreary Paseo, and the dim green of the Prado San Sebastian, seem to be already the country.

And it is from this point of view, too, as one turns homewards from the riverside, that evening seems to come on most delicately: those sunsets of blue and rose and gold, as the sun goes down across the Guadalquivir, and that rosy flush which encircles all Seville after the sun has gone down, as if the city lay in the hollow of a great shell, tinged with rose at the edges. It is at just this hour that Triana looks its best, heaped somewhat irregularly on the other bank, is a long, white and pink line, above the brown slime; and from the Triana bridge, always crowded with lean, beaten horses, dragging too heavy loads, and lines of white donkeys with panniers, nodding their jingling heads, as they wander along by themselves, one sees the whole river, and the Moorish Tower of Gold, and the crowded masts, changing colour as the light changes moment by moment.

The streets of Seville are narrow, for shade in the summer and warmth in winter and many of them, like the central Calle Sierpes, with its shops, and clubs, and cafes, a street of windows, are closed to wheels. Every house has its balconies, and the older ones their barred windows on the ground floor; and every house has its patio, that divine invention of the Moors, meant; certainly, for a summer city, and meant, as one sees it in Morocco, for houses without windows, in which all the light comes from the open roof above an inner court. The Spaniards have both patios and windows, for summer and winter, in their wise characteristic passion for light. All the doors leading to the patio, are of open iron-work, no two doors, alike, in their surprisingly varied, and often exquisite, arabesques of pattern. This throwing open of one's house tothe street, yet with an iron door, always closed, setting a boundary to the feet if not to the eyes, seems to me again characteristic of these natural, not self conscious people, who seem often so careless of their own dignity and liberty, and are so well able to preserve them.

Seville lights up for a feast-day as a face lights up with a smile. The night before the great feast of the Immaculate Conception, I went into the streets to find the whole place transformed, glittering. Crimson, or white and blue, cloths were thrown over balconies, and rows of lamps and candles burned above them, and between the lights eager faces leaned over, looking down at the eager faces looking up at them. The public squares are brilliant with lights, and the city became suddenly filled with people passing to and fro in the Sierpes, and along all the streets of shops, which I hardly recognised, so brilliantly lighted were all the windows. The transformation seemed to have been done in a minute, and here was the true Seville, idle, eager, brilliant, moving gaily, making the most of the world in the Church's terms of facility for the other world.

A MEAL OF RATS AND KEROSENE.

ONE of the great attractions in street fairs this winter in the populous neighbourhood of Paris has been the wonderful rat-eating man, advertised as an unique phenomenon. He was described as a ferocious savage, and looked it, having a complexion the exact hue of soot, while he went through an alarming performance of hideous contortions and grimaces, accompanied by jabbering and shrill shrieks, in front of the booth where into at intervals he retired to discuss a meal of rats. It was announced by the showman that the animals, before being eaten, were not cooked in any way. The savage positively swallowed them alive. Attracted by the evident popularity of the spectacle among frequenters of fairs, the police inquired into the matter. First they attended the performance amongst the spectators. Thus they ascertained that the showman did not, at all events, delude the public. The savage undoubtedly did swallow live-rats. Moreover, he accomplished another remarkable feat by tossing off a glass of kerosene to wash down each animal. The drinking performance was ascertained to be fully as genuine as the meal of live rats. Further inquiry by the police after this revealed one of the most extraordinary cases of criminal abuse of human infirmity ever recorded. It was found that the so-called savage was actually a lunatic who escaped from an asylum some months ago. The state of the unfortunate man's mind explained the strangeness of his behaviour. The madman has been rescued from the travelling caravan which made a good thing out of the gruesome and melancholy exhibition of his infirmity, and the unscrupulous showman, who has turned many a dishonest penny without effort, by merely displaying a lunatic whose monstrous perversions he encouraged, will be proceeded against.—"Telegraph."

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

PROCEEDINGS at the Ordinary General Meeting held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street, London, E.C., on Tuesday, 2nd April, David Reid, Esq. (Deputy Chairman), presiding.

The Chairman: The clock has struck 12, and I think we may proceed to business. The first matter is to ask the Manager to read the notice convening this meeting.

The manager (Mr. W. A. Baker) then read the notice.

The Chirman: Gentlemen, in accordance with the Companies Act, 1900, Section 23, we are called upon to have the Auditors' Report read, and the Manager will be good enough to read that.

The Manager then read the Auditors' Report.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, will you take the Report and Accounts as read? (Hear, hear.) I greatly regret to tell you that our Chairman, Mr. Boyson, has written to me that he is not well enough to attend the meeting to-day and to take his accustomed place here, and he has asked me to express his apologies to you for his enforced absence. I regret his absence the more on the present occasion, when your Directors have the pleasure of placing before the Shareholders a report and accounts which they consider eminently satisfactory and encouraging. Before making any comments on the business, which calls us together to-day, I am sure it will be the desire of all here present, that I should give expression to the sense of the very great loss, which we, in common with all her late Majesty's subjects have recently sustained in the death of our beloved Queen Victoria, Empress of India; and also that I should give expression to the confident hope we all have in her successor to the throne, King Edward VII., who has already given such good promise of fulfilment of his intentions to follow the footsteps of his august and revered Mother. The report, Gentlemen, has told you of the loss we have sustained in the death a few months ago of our colleague, Mr. Henry Berners. For more than 20 years he was a Director of this Bank and from his long residence in India and wide experience especially in legal concerns of men and business he was able to give much valuable counsel. The Board have appointed to the vacant seat Mr. Alfred Simson of the old established firm of Kilburn & Co. Calcutta, and Kilburn Brown & Co. of London. His business capacity and intimate knowledge of Indian affairs will, they feel sure, greatly add to the strength of the Directorate, I have now, Gentlemen, the pleasing duty to move the adoption of the report and accounts for the past year, and I desire to offer the Shareholders the congratulations of the Board on the successful results of the working of the Bank's business In support of the resolution it will not be necessary to trouble you to-day with many observations. There has been, as most of you are aware, a continuance of plague and cholera in the Bombay Presidency and an unusually protracted and distressing famine throughout the Central and North-West Provinces, greatly restricting the Bank's profit-earning powers in these districts. On the other hand, there has been a large measure of activity and prosperity in other parts of India in which the Bank has participated. The railways have been actively employed, the coal mining industry of Bengal has experienced a great stimulus largely owing to the abnormally high price of, fuel in this country, and we hope ere long, from the restricted output measures being adopted by the Tea Planters, both of India and Ceylon, to see results, which will have the effect of restoring this large and important industry to its former remunerative position; for, unless the producer and the trader are prospering the Bank cannot expect to prosper. On the controversial subject of the Currency I shall not enter; but it seems to me the Government have been endeavouring to thrust on the vast population of India a gold currency, which is of little or no use to them; and at the same time have curtailed the supply of silver currency, which the people do want frequently, to such an extent as seriously to inconvenience and hamper trade. I will now ask you to look at the Balance Sheet for a few moments, You will there observe an increase in the total figure of over £1,000,000 sterling, as compared with 1899, indicating a very substantial expansion of the Banks business. The only item to which I need make special reference is on the credit side under the heading House Property and Furniture. This shows an increase of about £25,000, and is represented by the cost of the site and partial cost of new premises now in course of erection for the bank at Calcutta. It has never been the policy of the Bank to lock up funds in real estate; but in the present instance we were forced into this outlay and there is no doubt whatever, when completed, the property will be a valuable asset, and we shall have premises worthy of the bank's position and second to none in Calcutta. In the Profit and Loss account you will observe, after deducting the management expenses from the gross profit, the substantial balance of £96,988 4s .5d. Adding to this the amount brought forward from last balance sheet we have the large sum of £123'831 15s. 7d. to deal with—almost a record in the bank's history. (Applause.) After providing for the payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and setting aside £2,500 to the Officers' pension fund, you will, I am sure recognise the prudence of further strengthening the reserve fund by the addition of £20,000 thus raising it to £350,000, and of carrying forward the balance of £31,331 15s. 7d. This proposed disposition of the profits of the past year will, I feel confident, commend itself to all the Shareholders. (Hear, hear.) Such, in brief is the account we have to give of our stewardship. If you were to ask me how this large profit was made, I doubt if I could very clearly tell you; but this I do know, that you, as Shareholders, and we, as Directors, are immensely indebted for the results of the year's working to the splendid services of the Executive from the Chief of the Staff at head Office, permeating through the whole, both at home and in the East. (Applause.) And I am sure you will cordially approve of the action of the Board, when I tell you that at Christmas last we voted a bonus of 10 per cent on their salaries, to all European Officers of the Bank, both at home and abroad. (Applause.) With these few observations I beg now to move—That the Report of the Directors for the year ended 31st December, 1900 now presented be received and adopted and that a dividend for the six months to 31st December last at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum be paid on the shares of the Company registered at this date, the same to be payable, free of Income Tax on or after April 4th, (Applause.)

Mr. John Borradaile: I beg to second that,

The Chairman: Before putting that to the meening if there ary any questions that the Shareholders would like to ask we shall endeavour to answer them to the best of our ability. (A pause) If there are no questions I will put the motion.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. Robert Williamson: I have much pleasure in proposing:—That Mr. David Reid be re-elected a Director of the Bank.

Mr. Robert Campbell; I have much pleasure in seconding that motion.

The resolution was then put and carried.

The Chairman; Gentlemen, I thank you very much for your kindness in re-appointing me to the Board, and I shall endeavour to do my duty. The next resolution I have to put before you is:—That Mr. Robert Williamson be re-elected a Director of the Bank. I have the greatest pleasure in proposing this motion; as the services of Mr. Williamson are of immense value to the Bank,

Mr. Alfred Simson; I have much pleasure in seconding that resolution.

The resolution was then put and carried.

The Chairman: The next resolution I have to propose is this—"That Mr. Robert Campbell be re-elected a Director of the Bank."

Mr. A. V. Dunlop Best: I beg to second that.

This motion was also agreed to.

The Chairman: Perhaps some one from the body of the room will be good enough to propose the Auditors, as it is the usual course.

Mr. P. W, Robertson: I have much pleasure in proposing "That Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co., be appointed Auditors of the Company for the ensuing year, at a remuneration of 150 guineas.

Mr. Patrick Brown: I have pleasure in seconding that.

The resolution was put and carried.

The Chairman: Perhaps some one will propose Mr. Stansfields.

Mr. A. Y. Watt: I beg to propose "That Mr. William Stansfield be re-elected an Auditor of the Bank for the ensuing year, at the remuneration of 150 guineas.

Mr. James Anderson: I have pleasure in seconding that.

The motion was also agreed to.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, that closes the business of the meeting.

Mr. John Hudson: I beg to propose a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Directors for the care and prudence exercised in conducting the affairs of the Bank during the past year. (Applause.)

Mr. F. Peil: I beg to second that.

The resolution was then put and cordially received.

The Chairman: On behalf of the Board, I beg to thank you for your kindness in passing this vote of thanks. If you would include the Staff we should be able to inform them of it.

Mr. Nelson: I beg to propose a resolution with reference to the Staff. It is a matter on which we annually express our content and satisfaction at the way in which the affairs of the Bank are conducted. I think I have said in this room before—it becomes almost menotonous year after year—that we have nothing to grumble at. Here we are, with an increased dividend, and the state of the Bank more prosperous than it has ever been in its history. Its prosperity too is not a matter of sudden growth, but of gradual and increasing growth year by year. We are most of us men of business, and we all know how much depends upon the manangement from the beginning to the end, in producing such prosperity as this Bank has for years enjoyed. It, therefore, gives me great pleasure to propose the resolution which has been placed in my hands—"That a vote of thanks be given to the General Manager and Staff for their valuable serieves to the Bank during the past year."

Mr. A. Y. Watt: I beg to second that,

The motion was then put and carried by acclamation.

The Chairman: I am much obliged to you for your attendance here to-day.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE KING EMPEROR'S INDIAN BODY-GUARD.

REFERRING to the Indian body-guard which the King-Emperor is said to be about to raise for himself the "Rast Goftar" remarks:—Well might the country rejoice at Emperor Edward's decision to raise an Indian Body-guard for himself. It is at once an act of policy and a mark of confidence in the loyalty and devotion of his Indian subjects; and it is but natural that such an act of generous appreciation should be heartily received throughout the country. The new Body-guard cavalry will be everyway a suitable appanage to the equipment of the Imperial Household, and serve to give to foreign nations a better and more vivid impression of the greatness of the King of England as an Oriental potentate. That it will bind this country closer to England, and add considerably to its love and regard for the exalted occupant of the throne and the royal family is equally certain. The act may seem to outsiders as too trivial in itesl f to justify India to fly into raptures; but even such small things go a good way in cementing the bonds of a people's loyalty like ours, and bringing the two countries in closer touch with each other.

THE NEW PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

The appointment of Mr. Kursandas Chabildas as third Presidency Magistrate at Bombay appears to have given general satisfaction. The "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes: It was only the other day that the entire Native Press of the city expressed unqualified approval of the appointment of Mr. Kursondas Chabildas as the Third Presidency Magistrate. Therefore, it gives us great pleasure to see that the selection has also commended itself to the members of his profession. The Indian members of the Bar entertained him at Green's Restaurant on last Wednesday night. Mr. H. H. Wadia, the most senior member present, presided and the whole affair went off merrily. About 30 members of the bar were present and the hearty and enthusiastic manner in which Mr. Kursondas was received clearly demonstrated how popular he is among them, and how well they appreciate his selection.

PROFESSOR JACKSON'S LECTURES IN BOMBAY.

The Parsee papers of Bombay speak in glowing terms of the benefits which they expect to result to the Zoroastrian religion from the lectures of Professor Jackson. The "Rast Goftar" says: The admirable and series of very able and instructive lectures which were delivered by him during his recent stay in Bombay will help to keep fresh for long the memory of Professor Jackson's visit to India. The learned American scholar has taken to the study of the Zoroastrian religion and to the elucidation of the several abstruse passages in its scriptures, with a zeal and enthusiasm all his own. Some of his lectures appear to have created a profound impression in the learned circles of Bombay, and we should not be surprised if the study of the ancient Iranian literature and Zoroastrian scriptures is taken up with greater zest and interest by the several Oriental scholars in our midst.

THE KHOJA MOHOLLA MURDERS.

With the sentence of death passed on the Khoja Moholla murderers may be said to have closed one of the most unfortunate religious differences recorded in the history of Bombay. The "Rast Goftar" writes: Though we all heartily re-echo the wish that the knife has for the last time been used in local religious disputes, it seems really too much to expect that it was the last occasion on which the wave of religious fanaticism and sectarian hatred has passed so furiously over a Bombay community. But whenever it rises again, let us confidently anticipate that it would be met in the same resolute and enlightened spirit by the leader of leaders that be, as it has been met in the present instance by his Highness the Aga Khan. It does not require much stretch of imagination to conceive what would have happened, how long and hard it would have taken to put down the embers of sectarian hatred that were so suddenly and thoughtlessly fanned into flames by zealots on either side, had there been at the head of the community, on the occasion, a leader less enlightened and less capable than their present illustrious chief.

The "Indian Spectator" remarks: The popular leader of the Khojas, with commendable promptitude, excommunicated the murderers and pronounced the religious "luti" against them. This should, in some way, have a deterrent effect even upon misguided fanatics. His Highness has, besides, shown a most admirable example of tolerance, and put the seceders to shame by taking no heed of their doings, and refrainigg from discouraging them to follow the inclinations of their minds. We hope that from the excellent example set by the Aga Khan the religious fanatics will take a lesson and will behave themselves in future like peaceful citizens.

MR. JUSTICE CHANDAWARKAR CONFIRMED.

The announcement of the confirmation of Mr. Justice Chandawarkar as a judge of the Bombay High Court appears to have been received every where with much gratification. "The Kaiser-i-Hind" observes: The announcement that Mr. Chandavarkar is confirmed as a puisne judge of the High Court has been received with genuine pleasure by the public. His appointment once more shows that Government will not withhold their patronage and honours from deserving persons simply because they are promoters of the Congress cause. Before now some of the highest posts have been conferred upon men who have taken no inactive part in furthering the cause of constitutional agitation in this country, and now the selection of Mr. Chandavarker ought to be taken as a direct encouragement, because he was transferred as it were from the Presidentship of the great national assembly to the High Court Bench; His work on the political as well as on the social platforms is well-known, and the line of animated moderation, which he is known to follow as regards all public questions has always enabled him to shape his life's course successfully and well.

The "Gujerati" observes: We need not repeat what we said about Mr. Chandavarkar when he got the acting post. All that we wish to say is that no better selection could have been made. It is rumoured that there were other competitors in the field for the permanent appointment. That circumstance is perhaps partially responsible for the delay that has occurred in making the appointment. We congratulate him and the Appellate bar of the High Court on the great honour his selection reflects on them and wish him long life and a signally successful career on the Bench.

The "Rast Goftar" asserts: A man of great legal acumen, profound learning and unquestioned integrity of character, Mr. Chandavarkar is every way a fitting successor to a Telang and a Ranade. He is without any exaggeration an acquisition to the Bench, and there are more reasons than one why we should congratulate Government more than the Hon'ble gentleman himself on the selection. In his case, as in that of Mr. Telang, the gain to the Bench is a distinct loss to the public life of the country. Men of his clear vision, sobriety of judgment, and enlightened political wisdom are not many to be found, at the present moment, in the ranks of our public men.

THE Kolar mining board are preparing a memorial asking Government for more police protection on account of the frequent attacks on mills and mine officials.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

THIS is how the War Office does business, and the particulars are true. Among the inmates of Portsmouth Workhouse is an Army veteran who receives a small pension. The whole of this except fourpence per year, is paid by the War Office direct to the Guardians as compensation to them for providing the old man with food and shelter. He is thus not a pauper but a kind of paying guest at the workhouse. It is the custom to pay pensions quarterly, and the War Office consequently split up the fourpence per year which the vateren is entitled to into four quartely instalments. Once every three months he receives an order for one penny, which is remitted as punctiliously and with as much routine about the payment of it as would be observed if it were a considerable sum. The War Office expend something like fourpence per quarter in order to transmit the ridiculously smal sum of one penny to the person entitled to receive it. It would be difficult to parallel this instance of what red tape is capable of!

Mr. Charles Manners, director of the Moody-Manners Opera Company tells a Westminster "Gazette" representative that the Wagner week in Manchester was even a greater success than he had anticipated. It was the first time in this country, he said, that a succession of seven Wagner performances had been given in one week, and the event had been very favourably commented upon in the Continental musical Press. It was a heavy week for the singers, for it requires some vocal stamina to get through two performances of Tannhauser, two of The Flying Dutchman, two of Tristan and Isolde, and one of Lohengrin—all in six days. Of course, the cast varied, and that gave the voices of the principals a rest. The principals in the company were Mr. E.C. Hedmondt, Signor Gherardi, Mr. Charles Magrath, Miss Fanny Moody, Miss Lucille Hill, and Madame de Vere Sapeo. The last of these now goes back to Covent Garden, For the next tour Madame Ella Russell joins the company.

The "arsenic in beer" scare dies hard in some parts of the North of England. All of us are not so easily reassured as was a working man the other day, who, in reply to an inquiry as to the purity of the beer with which he had been served, was informed by the landlady that it must be pure because "it had been paralysed by two anarchists!

Me. Labori, who established a world-wide reputation by his gallant and skilful defence of Dreyfus, will be the principal guest at the annual dinner of Hardwicke Society, which will take place at the Holborn Restaurant on June 5. The great French advocate, the "Law Journal" says, will receive from the Bench and Bar of England a tribute of respect not less cordial than that rendered to M. Berryer, one of his predecessors in the leadership of the French Bar, who was entertained at the famous banquet in the Middle Temple Hall in 1864. By no advocate in any country have the high traditions of advocacy been more honourably maintained than by Maitre Labori in the great "cause celebre" with which his name will for ever be associated.

Dr. C. W. Andrews, of the Geological Department of the British Museum, is to visit Moghara, some six-days' journey into the Libyan Desert, to explore the Tertiary deposits there and to excavate for Eocene fossils, especially mammalia, in which the deposits are believed to be very rich. Before returning to Cairo the party hope also to visit the Fayoum, and examine the Tertiary deposits at Wadi Natroun. Some interesting discoveries are expected to be made, a share of which will, it is understood, be sent to the Museum at South Kensington.

The excitemet of the moment at Paris is the project which has been started by one of the daily papers of raising funds for a dog's home and the French being a nation of lovers of dogs (with the poodle as prime favourite) the coffers of the promoters of this benevolent scheme are rapidly filling. It is curious that Paris has as yet no home for lost and starving dogs. A lethal chamber there is, it is true, but French sentiment objects to the "code cruel" of sentencing a dog to death for having lost his way.

The contributors to the fund are, as the subscription list shows, chiefly of the canine race, and any number of Topsies, Jimmies, Dicks, Toms and Harries generously send their gifts towards a home for the lost members of the tribe. There are also handsome sums in memory of Tommy to the memory of Buck and other pets of the days that are no more. We are glad to see that so laudable an object as the erection of a refuge for lost dogs promises to be such an instantaneous success and we are equally glad to find that, amongst French dogs at all events Anglophobia does not exist since nine out of every ten subscribing dogs sign with English names.

In the Post Office returns for 1901-2, recently laid on the table of the House of Commons the Postmasters' salaries in the great towns stand, with one exception, at the same respective amounts as last year. The exception is Birmingham, where the figure is raised from £900 to £1,000, placing the city now on an equality with Glasgow, Manchester, and Liverpool. The other offices where largest salaries are paid are Brighton £650; Bournemouth, £500; Bristol, £800; Leeds, £800; Newcastle, £800; Nottingham, £700; Norwich, £625; Portsmouth, £650; Plymouth, £650; Belfast, £750. The total of Postmaters' salaries in the United Kingdom, leaving out the capitals of the three countries, particulars of which are not given in the return, is £21,432, and £42,822, is divided between 2,062 sub-postmasters.

A very remarkable decrease in vagrancy has been taking place in England during the past four years; so remarkable, indeed, that if the numbers decrease to the same extent during the next four years, the workhouses in the Eastern Counties may shut up their casual wards, for there will be no tramps left to use them. The figures showing the number of casuals relieved in the different unions have just been comsiled by the poor-law inspector for the Eastern District. In Norfolk, 29,037 casuals were reported by the different unions in 1897. In the following year this dropped to 24,128; in 1899 it went down to 15,025; and last year it was only 9,739—just a third of what it was four years ago. The decrease is spread over every union in the county. In Suffolk the figures for the four years beginning with 1897 are: 23,903, 22,385, 17,655, and 12,838. Here the decrease is not quite so great as in Norfolk, but it is very nearly half. Evidently the tramp is becoming scarcer each year.

The new postage stamps on which the King's head will appear are not to be issued until the whole of the Victorian issue has been disposed of. This is by reason of the fact that many millions of the latter are still held by the Post Office. Speculators in Victorian stamps should buy, so the "Free Lance" says, the 10d. labels, which are rarely used—that is, speaking comparatively of their purchase by the public. Unused Victorian red penny stamps have gone up to 7s., 8s., and 10s. apiece. Black specimens are practically not to be got at a reasonable price. On the new stamps the King will probably appear without any distinctive uniform.

An Irish correspondent mentions an incident in the life of James Stephens generally overlooked by the various obituary writers on Saturday, namely the fidelity of Mrs. Bulter, of Summerhill, Dublin, a woman of very humble means, in whose house the Fenian organiser was secreted for several months after his escape from Richmond. This lady could easily have earned a thousand pounds—the sum offered for information that would lead to his capture—by merely giving a hint to the authorities that the C.O.I.R. was sheltered in her house. But Stephens—a stranger to the woman—confided himself implicitly into her hands and he did not trust in vain. Not very long ago, this faithful woman died in a public hospital.

I have no hope that the bicycle will ever be very much cheaper. The ten guinea machine is the cheapest that can be made to bring only a very limited profit and you have to make a large number of those to reduce the working expenses on each. Of course, in time, when there is a fixed pattern and no change, they may become cheaper, but not much, if good materials and workmanship are to be used. A bicycle is not easily made or sold, and in this, as in many other things, it is what you do not see that you pay for, and not what you see."—Mr. J. K. Starley, in "The Young Man."

It will come in the nature of a surprise to many critics of the London Country Council to be told that as a whole its administration has been a very economical one. During the past eleven years the London ratepayer has only had to bear the burden in respect of a debt, of less than a halfpenny in the pound additional rates. The total annual rate in the pound is 1s. 1 2-1d. as compared with 1s. 0 1-2d. in the pound when the Council commenced its work twelve ago, so that the whole of the vast work accomplished has only cost the ratepayers an additional penny in the pound. This is probably unexampled in the history of municipal progress.—Harold Conway in "Harmsworth's Magazine" for March.

WRITERS AND READERS.

A BOOK on which Mr. W. S. Lilly has for some years been engaged will shortly be published by Mr. Fisher Unwin. It is a study of various aspects of the Renaissance, exhibited in typical or representative men. Portions of the work, which Mr. Lilly is understood to regard as his chief contribution to historical study, have appeared in the Quarterly.

The name of the late Professor Stephens of Copenhagen is very familiar to English archæologists. He was the author of the authoritative work on the Runic monuments of Great Britain and Scandinavia. He wrote it in English, and it was so published in Denmark as well as here. Professor Stephens left the work incomplete, but his notes and papers have allowed a concluding volume to be prepared. This has been done by his son, and now Messrs. Williams and Norgate are issuing the volume.

Nobody coming into contact with John Stuart Blackie would have called him a methodical man. He was too picturesque, too vivid a figure altogether to own so useful a quality. Yet he kept a day-book, as he called it, and therein, as the spirit moved him, he entered his thoughts on all manner of subjects. His nephew, Dr. Stoddart Walker, has edited these records into a promising volume, which Mr. Grant Richards will publish next week. It contains Blackie's views on life, religion, literature, politics, and other great topics.

Mr. George Gissing has a travel book, as well as a novel, coming out this spring. Some of the papers forming "By the Ionian Sea," as the title is, have appeared in the Fortnightly. Taken altogether, they are chapters of narrative, description, and reflection, the results of a recent ramble in that part of Southern Italy which is least visited by tourists. Across the mountains of Calabria, then from Taranto to Reggio, along the lovely shore which once was Magna Gracia, the author wandered as it pleased him, in solitude, thinking of the old world and observing the life of to-day. Messrs. Chapman announce the book.

As most people know Benjamin Swift, the novelist, is in every-day life Mr. W. R. Paterson, a young Scotsman now living in London. The serious work entitled "The Eternal Conflict" which he has written under his own name will be published by Mr. Heinemann soon after Easter. It is a rapid and concentrated survey of the state of modern knowledge with reference to human conduct. The title indicates the constant warfare in life, in action, in thought, which changing from age to age in unessentials remains eternal in its force and effect upon humanity. The author mentions that Mr. Zangwill has read the proofs of the book.

The series of articles which Mr. H. G. Wells has begun in one of the reviews under the title "Anticipations" will appear in the autumn as a book. Mr Wells proposes to present in as orderly an arrangement as the subjects permit certain speculations about the trend of present-day forces. Hitherto such forecasting has mostly been done under the guise of fiction. These speculations as to the way things may be expected to move in the new century will be direct though necessarily hypothetical studies. In the earlier chapters attention will be given to the probable devolopment of the civilised community generally.

The edition of Scott which we are to get, uniform with the Edinburgh Stevenson, will have some interesting illustrations. They are portraits, and will be used as frontispieces to the forty-eight volumes making the edition. The little gallery will be in three sections, so to speak,

A series of about twenty authentic portraits of Sir Walter Scott, some of them reproduced here for the first time. Portraits of the prototypes of some of the best known, characters in the novels. Portraits of some of the historical personages portrayed in the novels. It seems likely that the Edinburgh Waverley will catch on.

How did the everyday world wag for the ordinary man between the years 1753 and 1821? Partly there is an answer to that in a series of private letters which Mr. Dent is about to publish under the title "Beneden Letters." They are the correspondence, edited by Mr. Charles Frederic Hardy, of a set of persons who were all more or less obscure in their day, and who have remained so. But what the editor claims, as being really attractive in the letters, is their own intrinsic quality. This strikes him as remarkable in two features, first, the way in which the connecting thread of a single long life makes the letters an organic whole; second, their portrayal and play of character.

Mr. Murray will publish at once the book which results from the labours of the South African Native Races Commitee, formed in 1899. Dr. John Macdonell is the chairman of this committee, and among its members are the Dean of Moffatt, Mr. W. D. Morrison, and Mr. Hawksley. The origin and object of it may be briefly explained. It was the desire of a few persons who had long been interested in the welfare of the natives of South Africa to collect accurate information with regard to their social and economic condition. It was thought that the time had come when such an investigation, conducted without reference to particular views or theories, might be of codsiderable practical use. Hence the committee and now the book

The new Fabian Series will begin with the issue through Mr. Grant Richards, of a volume entitled Trusts and the State. It is by Mr. Henry W. Macrosty, who like most of those who will write in the series, is an active member of the Fabian Society. His book contains a full investigation of the growth of private monopoly under all its forms, in the various branches of British industry. The merits and demerits of industrial concentration are debated and then Mr. Macrosty describes the attempts of the workers and the consumers to protect themselves by the voluntary methods of co-operation and trade unionism. Mr. Macrosty regards trusts, using the word in its broad sense, as perhaps a necessary outcome of the competitive system.

The late Miss Charlotte Young was engaged upon a story for young people. Whether she left it sufficiently complete to be published, remains to be seen.—Mr. Warren Bell, who is known for several bright novels has another one in the press with Mr. Grant Richards. It has the good title Love the Laggard, and a pretty cover design by Mr. John Hassall.—My Brilliant Career, a novel which Messrs. Blackwood are to publish, is by a young girl who lives in Australia, and it deals with Australian life in what is regarded as rather a striking way. The authoress signs herself Miles Franklin.—Another Australian writer, well-known as Sundowder, has a volume of stories and sketches coming out with Messrs, Chatto. They are stories Told by Taffrail and they mostly relate to Polynesia—Mrs. Harold Gorst is publishing with Messrs. Greening a story entitled "And Afterwards."

It is an evidence of the interest which exists in reference to events in China that the first edition of Mr. Olive Bugham's book A Year in China has been exhausted before publication.—A new volume is to be added to the series of historical guides with which Mr. Grant Allen's name is identified. This volume is by Dr. G. C. Williamson and relates to the cities of Northern Italy.—Mr. Murray is issuing a cheap edition of Darwin's A Naturalist's Voyage, the record of his cruise round the world in the Beagle. There is already a half-crown edition of The Origin of Species.—The English edition of Captain Dreyfus's volume Fife Years of My Life is to be published by Messrs Newnes. The book will contain some illutrations by Captain Dreyfus.—A volume treating in a plain way of sporting law is annonnced by Messrs, Everett under the tittle Shots from a Lawyer's Gun. The writer is Mr. Nicholas. Everitt.—Messrs. Chapmam are getting ready a second edition of Mr. Hector Macpherson's monograph on Herbert Spencer.—Mr. Heinemann is publishing a little hand-book by Mr. W. G. Waters on the subject of Italian cookery.

An important book, entitled "A Year in China, 1899-1900," will be issued in a few days by Messrs. Macmillan. The author, Mr Clive Bigham, C.M.G., was, lately, Attache to the British Legation at Peking. The volume describes what Mr. Bigham saw during eighteen months' travelling, from April 1899. up the Yangtse Valley to the Tibetan border, and to Manchuria and Korea. During that period the author traversed ten thousand miles of the Chinese Empire. But the most interesting chapters are those which relate the story of Admiral Seymour's relief expedition from Tientsin. Mr. Bigham took part in the operation. The book also contains some information on the Russian campaign in Manchuria, and details about the Trans-Siberian Railway.

A translation of Tolstoy's "Anna Karenina" has been written by Mrs. Constance Garnett (the translater of Turgenev), and will be issued by Mr. Heinemann. The same publisher will bring out, in a day or two, Selma Lagerlof's "From a Swedish Homestead," as also "Parious Times," being the second volume of the "Dollar Library" of fiction.

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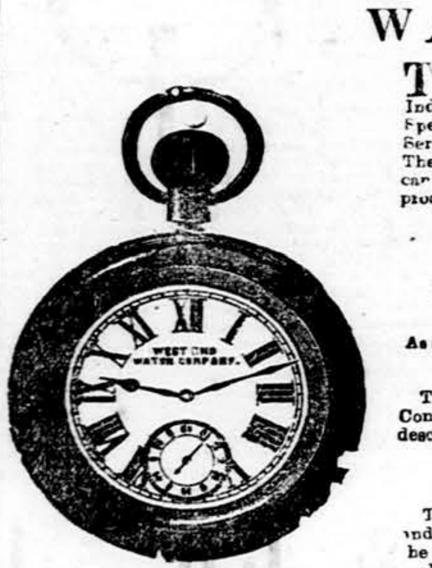

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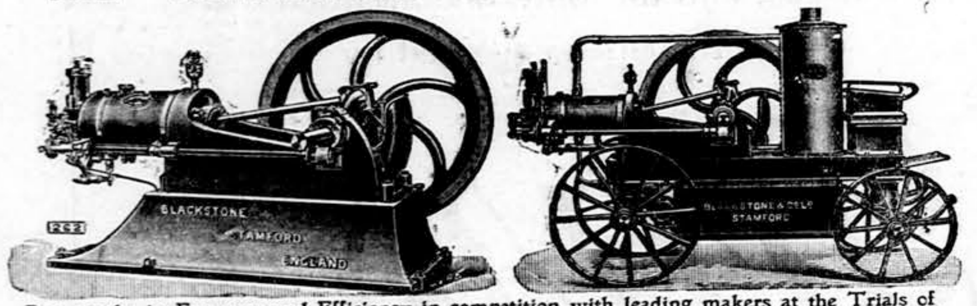

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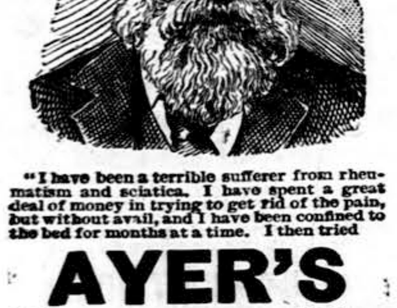

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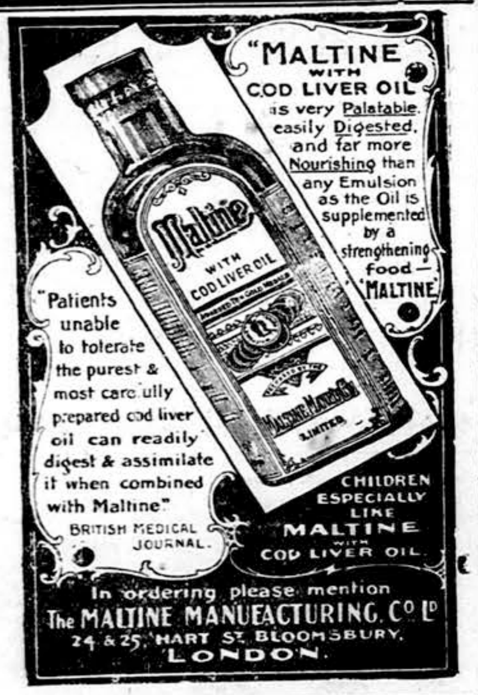

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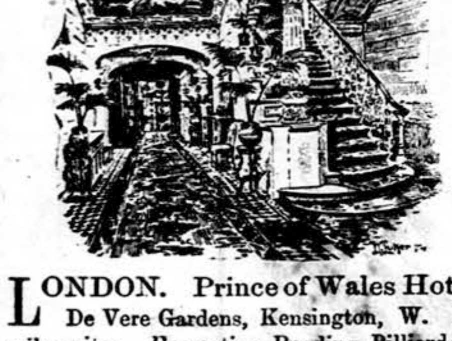

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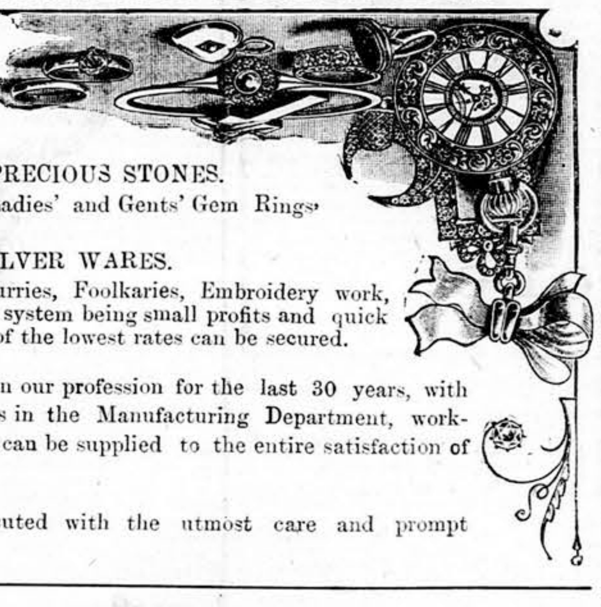

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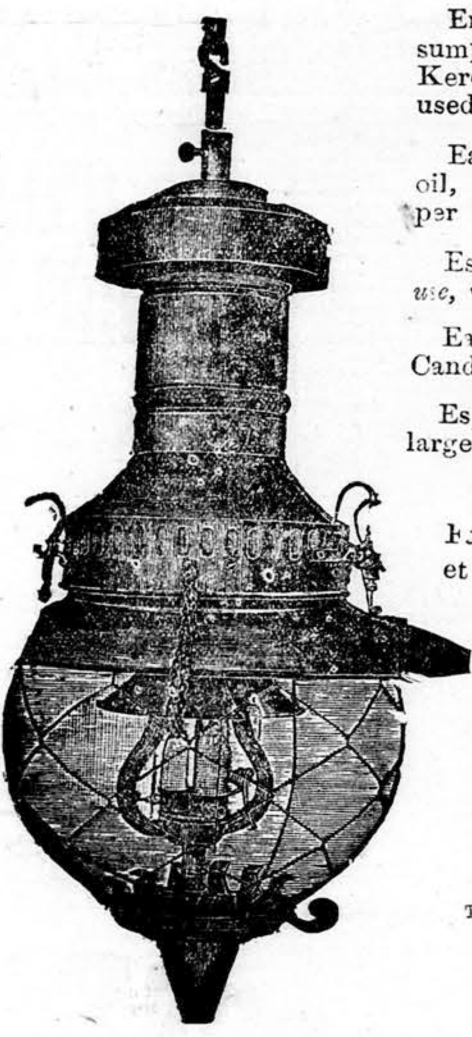

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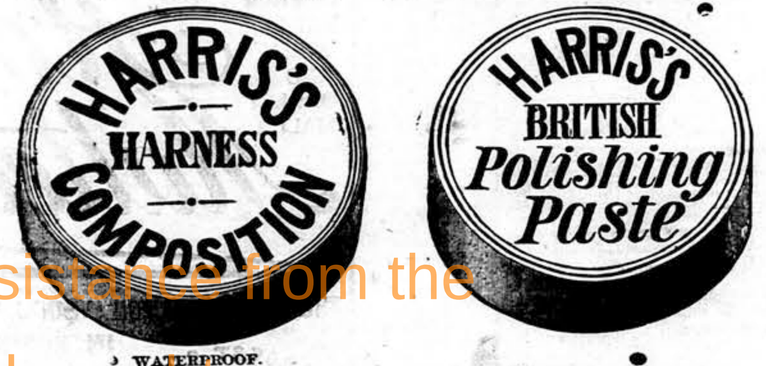
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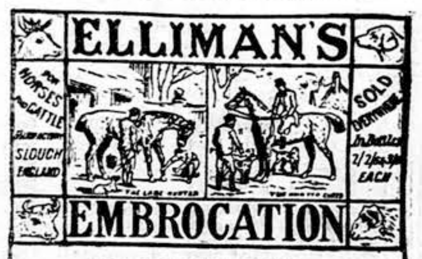

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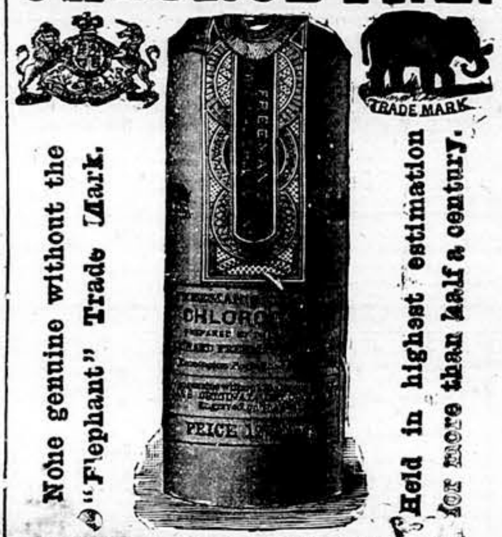

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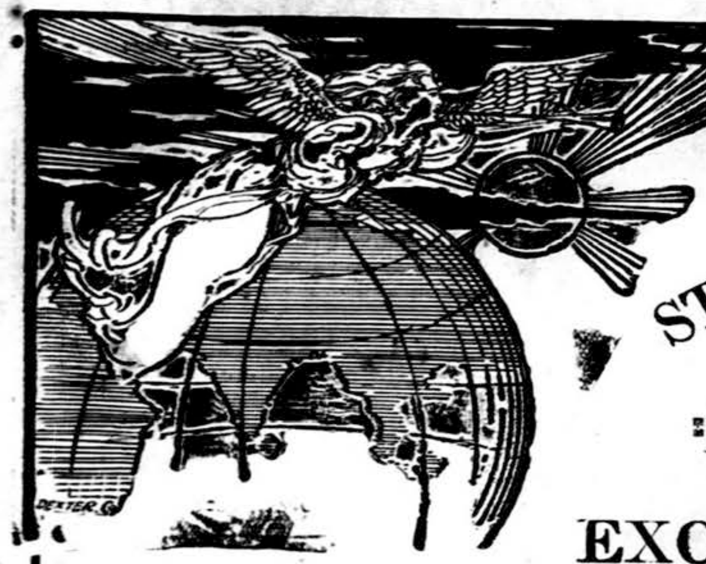

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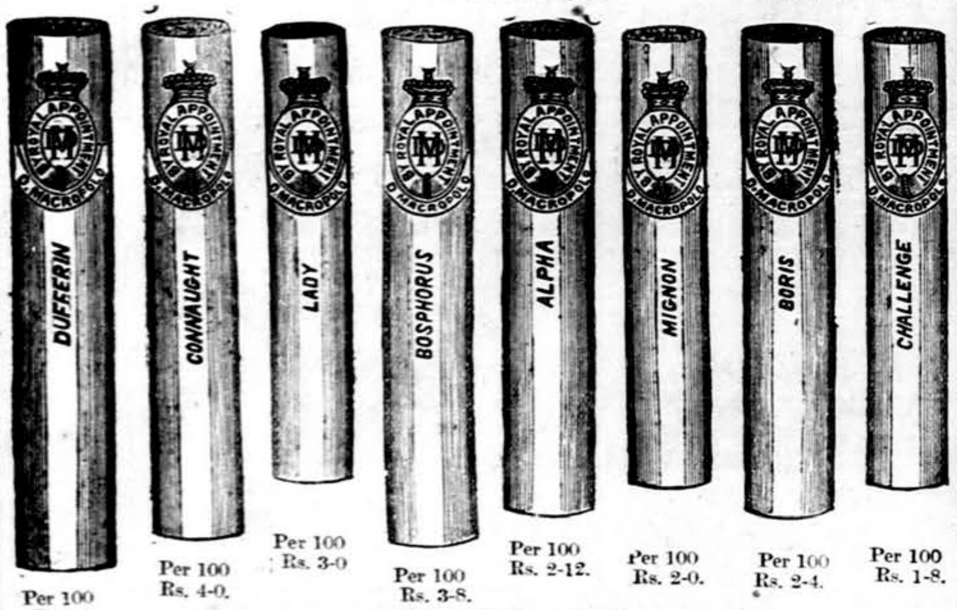

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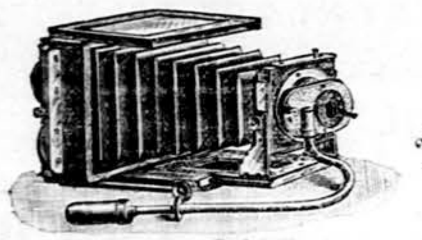

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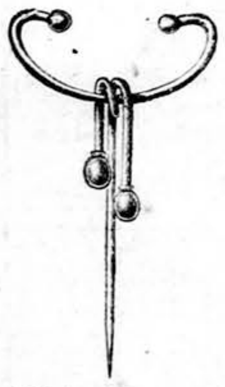

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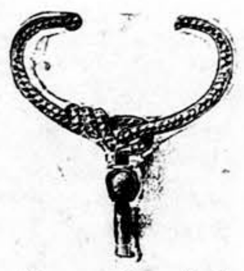

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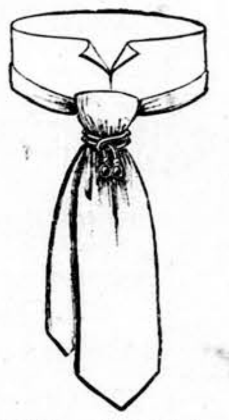

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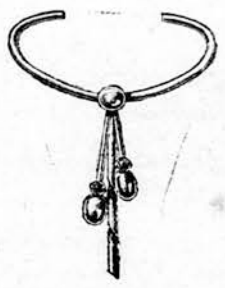

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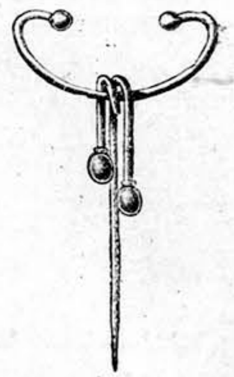

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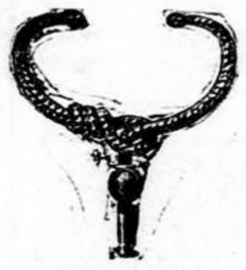

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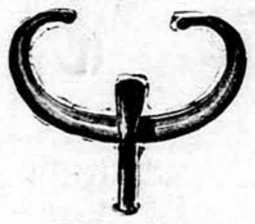

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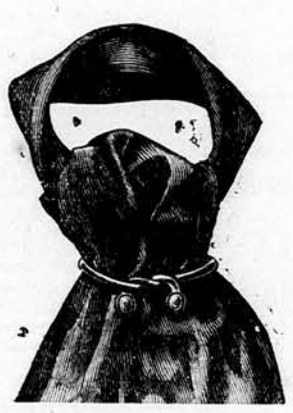

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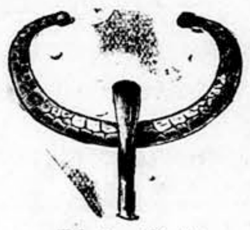

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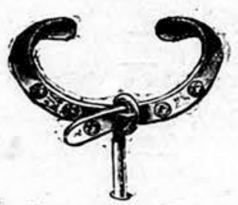

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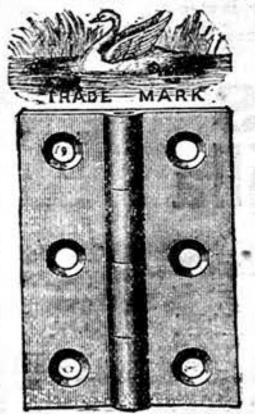

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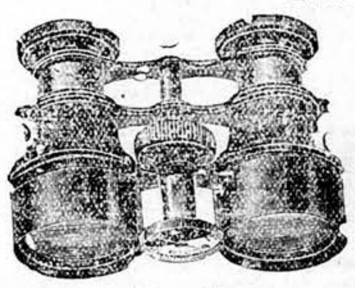

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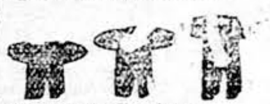

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